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OF
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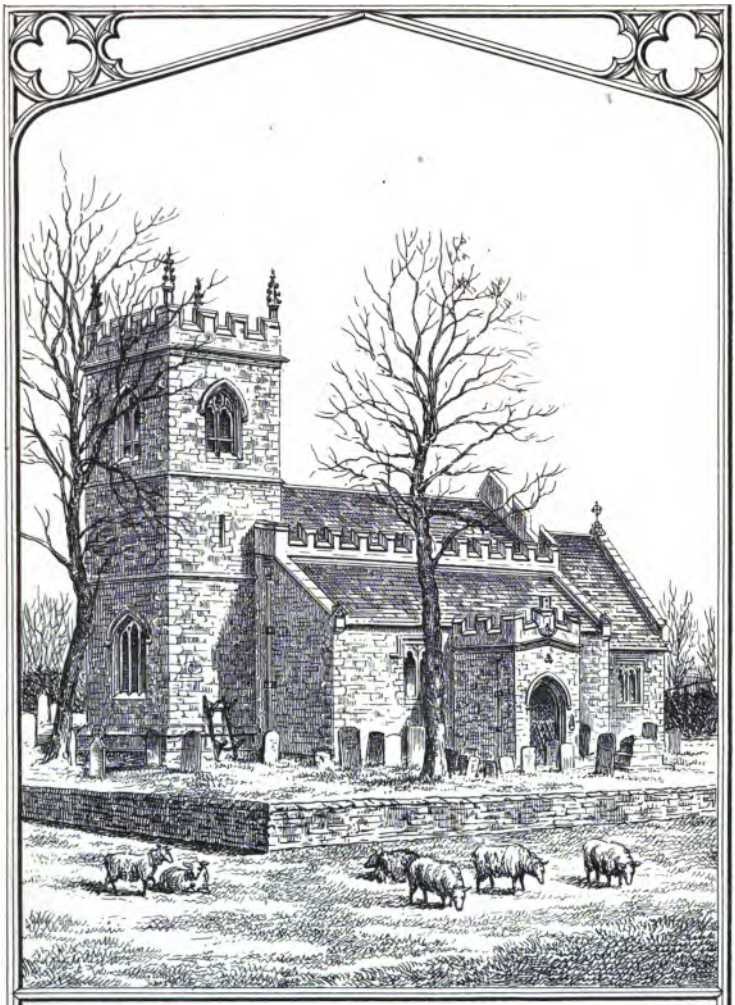

SOUTH WEST VIEW OF WESTCOTT BARTON CHURCH.

Litho Whitmarsh & Bass London

MEMORIALS

OF

WESTCOTT BARTON,

IN THE

County of Oxford.

BY THE

REV. JENNER MARSHALL, M.A.,

LORD OF THE MANOR.

LONDON:
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,
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1870.

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TO THE

PARISHIONERS OF WESTCOTT BARTON

THIS ATTEMPT TO

COLLECT THE RECORDS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE

VILLAGE AND ITS PEOPLE,

AND TO ELUCIDATE CERTAIN INCIDENTAL MATTERS BY A COMPILATION

FROM AUTHENTIC WRITERS ON THEIR RESPECTIVE SUBJECTS,

IS INSCRIBED BY

THE AUTHOR.

Fled are those times when, in harmonious strains,
The rustic poet praised his native plains;
No shepherds now, in smooth alternate verse,
Their country's beauty or their nymphs' rehearse.

Crabbe Village, Book i., line 7—11.

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PREFACE.

UPON the appearance in 1866 of Mr. Wing's Annals of the Bartons, I almost resolved to abandon an intention I had formed, and which I was engaged in carrying out, viz., that of collecting *Memorials of Westcott Barton.* I have, however, been induced to proceed with my plan, and I now submit the collection to the reader. Names of books and documents referred to are inserted where it is requisite, and a simple transcript of the language of the authorities is given in some places as most conducive to an accurate acquaintance with the subject-matter. There is much in common with Mr. Wing's statements, but any information which has been obtained primarily from "The Annals" is acknowledged by the insertion of (W. W.) in the text.

The Author expresses his thanks to many persons who have contributed information for the Memorials, but especially to the Rev. Edmund L. Lockyer, the rector, the Rev. Edward Marshall, of Sandford, and Henry Churchill, Esq., of Deddington, for permitting a free perusal of documents and deeds in their possession; to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church for the examination of the chartularies of the Abbeys of Oseney and Eynsham; to H. W. Hewlett, Esq., of London, and Mr. H. Turner, of Oxford, for copies and searches of sundry records; and to W. Wing, Esq., of Steeple Aston, for the use of his Annals of the Bartons.

It remains only to add that the illustration of the church is from a photograph by T. Collinson, of Oxford, kindly lent to be reproduced for this book by the rector of the parish.

INTRODUCTION.

"No little village," says a writer in the Cornhill Magazine, Vol. III., p. 117, "is too small or too remote to be utterly worthless to itself; and by respecting its own individual value, it takes the surest course to become generally respected. Wherever a road has been cut, a tree planted, and smoke has climbed from the meanest cottages; wherever man may have been born, have suffered, and have died, there is much that ought never to be buried and forgotten. The origin, the progress, or even the decay of such a place, its daily life, its dimly remembered worthies, its old traditions, its old songs, its hopes and its fears, its joys and its sorrows, are all worthy of historical preservation."

Animated by the same spirit, I have endeavoured to collect those matters of Parochial interest in which all classes of our village have a share, and which are scattered about in private papers, parish documents, and public records, and have been handed down by word of mouth from rude forefathers to their more enlightened posterity.

MEMORIALS OF WESTCOTT BARTON.

CHAPTER I.

SITUATION OF THE VILLAGE AND ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAME.

THE Parish of Westcott Barton, in the Hundred of Wootton and Union of Woodstock, is intersected by one of those little valleys of which there are a succession between Woodstock and Banbury, fertilized by the rivulets Glyme or Enis, and Dorne, and Swere, and Oke, and Sotbrook, on which have risen up the villages of Wykham, Barford, Worton, Sandford, Barton, Kiddington, Glympton, and Wootton; it is thus in a district having an extremely undulated and varied surface, and being surrounded by a number of gentlemen's seats, with the woods and plantations of Blenheim, Ditchley, Kiddington, Glympton, Heythrop, Great Tew, North Aston, Kirtlington, Blechingdon, Rousham, and Tackley, is situated near and amidst as much pleasant scenery as is to be found ordinarily in any part of the County of Oxford. It lies on the turnpike road leading from Bicester to Enstone, about three miles and three-quarters from the Heyford station on the Oxford and Birmingham branch of the Great Western Railway, and about midway between Heyford and Enstone as one journeys from east to west towards Chipping Norton, which is distant eight miles. The market town of Deddington lies six miles to the north, and that of Woodstock is a similar distance to the south. The village has a few houses forming part of the Liberty of Middle Barton, a hamlet belonging to the parish of Great or Steeple Barton, lying to the north-east, and a few also at the south-west extremity. All these are built on the right side of the turnpike road, and have most of them

been encroachments thereon, while there are two isolated groups of tenements erected on detached pieces of land belonging to the parish, situated in the village and liberty of Middle Barton. There is also one small outlying farm and homestead called "Horsehay" on sandy way towards Dunstew; and the rectory farm-house, with its buildings, has an independent position by itself on the Worton road, *alias* Herdsway, towards the wood. The greater proportion of the cottages have been built near the stream called the Dorne, which rises on Showell Farm, about three miles to the north of Chipping Norton, in the parish of Swerford, and which, after meandering through the meadows of the intermediate parishes, joins its waters with those of the Glyme at or near Hordley Farm, in the parish of Wootton. The stream is better known by the familiar appellation of "*Barton Brook*," and has been long in estimation as an Oxfordshire trout stream. All the superior houses, and the cottages for the most part, are on the northern bank of this rivulet. Among those on the southern are the remains of what was in ancient times "*the Mill*." The premises adjoin the Magdalen College allotment of 1796, which was leased to James Parsons, and there may be seen in the outhouse of a cottage the wall for carrying the wheel and the mill-head. The mill-pool is cultivated as a garden and orchard, and the bed of the stream for supplying the water is still traceable for a short distance in the next meadow. The only spring now existing which apparently might have been intercepted for its water has a copious flow in ordinary seasons, but ceases to run in very dry summers. The inscription $\frac{B}{WE}$ 1701 is engraved on a stone in the front wall of the cottage. There are three clusters of cottages on the west of the farm, near the church, but it may be calculated that five-sixths of the occupiers in the village reside in the main quarter. The soil of the village is chiefly stonebrash—otherwise known as the surface of the great oolite formation—and marked towards the south on the map of the Ordnance Geological Survey of Great Britain (No. lxv. S.W. Banbury) as "white limestone, highly fossiliferous." On the north and north-east it begins to partake of the character of the red loam. In the

valley of the Dorne there is a strip of alluvial pasture ; and a few spots in the parish are of a miscellaneous nature. The fossils commonly to be met with are of the marine shell-fish kind, the more conspicuous being Terebratula, smooth shell-shape stones, with a hole-mark at the end, through which the creature put forth its arms to lay hold of the object of its search ; Rhynconella, streaked ditto, with a beak-like end ; Ostrea oyster ; Mytilus muscle ; Echinus urchin ; Astrea coral. The deposit thus indicates the district to have been in remote ages the bed of an inland sea.

From the manifestly desirable situation for the business of a primitive life, and from the Norman character of architecture yet existing in the church of known antiquity, we have reason for believing that this locality has been selected as a favourite abode and place of occupation for more than eight hundred years. The Dorne has been, till very recent times, a stream flowing with a larger and more regular supply of water than it does at the present.

But as artificial, as well as natural causes, have altered the face of the country, and humidity has been diminished by the cutting down of woods and the draining of uplands, the resources have been interrupted, and the river has dwindled down, like many others under similar circumstances, into a mere brook.

There are thirty-two towns and villages in different parts of England, called " Barton " (Brooke's Gazetteer, art. Barton). In Chambers' and Rees' Cyclopædia, 1786, the word Barton is described as used in the west of England for the demesne lands of a manor, also for the manor house, and in some places for outhouses, foldyards, &c. Kennett, in his Parochial Antiquities, Vol. I., p. 37, says the name Berton " did signify a granary or storeplace of corn : as Berton by St. Martin's in Canterbury, the granary of the monks of St. Austin, and Westgate Court, nigh the same city, before called Berton de Westgate, and for which reason," he says, " I do not find this name affixed to any principal towns, but to those farm and mansion houses that were in the possession of the monks, and by them assigned to that use." " In many parts of England the rickyard was called ' the Barton,'

that is, the inclosure for the bear, or crop which the land bears." (Words and Places, by Rev. Isaac Taylor, 2nd ed., Lond., Camb., Macmillan and Co., 1865, p. 120.) As for the termination *ton*, which was originally "*tun*" or "*tune*," in Verstigan's Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, p. 295, Lond., 1628, this reason is given why the word *Towne* came into so frequent use among us, "Our ancestors, for purpose of defence, would cast a ditch and a strong hedge about their houses, and the houses so environed about with tunes or hedges got the name of *tunes* annexed to them. Moreover, when necessity, by reason of wars and troubles, caused whole *thorps*—an ancient word for which we have now substituted villages, from the French—to be with such tunes environed about, these enclosed places did thereby take the name of *Tunes*, afterwards pronounced *Townes*, and so gave cause that all places that contained but some number of tenements in a nearnesse together got the name of *Townes* as vulgarly as we yet unto this day call them." In Domesday Book it is spelt *Bertone;* any difference in the manner of spelling between the original name and the entry in that book may be accounted for in this way.* When the survey was made, Saxon commissioners were employed to ascertain the particulars of the respective estates and properties, and when they gave in their report to the Norman scribes, the latter seldom troubled themselves as to the orthography of the places of which the account was delivered in, but they received offhand the information which the Saxon supplied, and characterized it after their own peculiar mode, purposely depraving and contracting the Saxon words to gratify the ambition of the Conqueror, whose desire was to see the French language, as well as the French arms, predominant in the island. A different cause is working in our day to the destruction of what remains of our original tongue, viz., the frequent and easy intercourse we have now established between one town and another, and our intermixture with foreign people, and foreigners associating with ourselves. Much of the language of the country people is still, however, hardly intelligible to

* See Kennett, Paroch. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 88, Oxford, 1818.

those who live in the metropolis and other important cities, and the obscure neglected hamlet will be the last stronghold of the Saxon tongue.

From what has been said, we may come to the conclusion that this settlement must be considered as having acquired the name of *Barton* from its being originally an estate and residence of a lord of a manor, or if otherwise, from the Religious, and probably those of Oseney Abbey at Oxford, who had a large interest in Barton,* having a storeplace for corn here.

Four manors seem to have grown out of the lordship of Barton, for there are now Barton Œde, or Sharshull, or Sesswells, Great or Steeple Barton, Barton Middle, and Barton Westcott, the subject of our record. This latter has been at various times differently described. Thus it is found to be styled, in the Bull of Pope Honorius, in the Oseney Chartulary, fol. 60, of the year 1221, Parva Barton ; in the Testa de Nevill of the date 1216—1306-7, in the reigns of Hen. III. and Ed. I., referring to the Fee of William de Kaynes, *Westcote Barton.* In the Abbrev. Placit. of 2nd Ed. I., Edmund Count of Cornwall is found to be seized of a holding in *West Barton.* In 1292, at the Taxatio P.N., the name returned is *Barton Parva* (*Little Barton*). In 1322, 16 Ed. II., the Calendar Inquis. Post Mortem has an entry of *Bartone Magna, Manor Extent ;* and in 1351-52, 26 Ed. III., *Barton Manor Extent.* In 1534, 26 Hen. VIII., the Valor Ecclesiasticus gives it, at p. 215, as *Wescot Barton,* and at p. 211 *Litill Barton.* From 1557 to the present time the Oxford Registers have the uniform entry of *Westcote.* In the Villare, or View of the Townes of England, by Sir H. Spelman, a list printed in folio in 1655, it is entered as *Westcott Barton ;* and as the Act of Parliament of 1795, for the purposes of the inclosure, has adopted this manner of spelling, it would seem to be the most appropriate way in all our writings henceforth to make use of the word *West* with the terminal *Cott.* The meaning of *Cot* or *Cote* at the end of the names of places is from the Saxon—a *Cottage* (Johnson's Dict.). *West* speaks for itself. The

* Appendix No. 1.

site, then, here determines the distinction, and the popular mode would come to speak of the little habitation, with its rickyard and lands of the manor on the *West*, to be *Barton Westcott* or *Westcott Barton.*

CHAPTER II.

THE CHURCH AND ECCLESIASTICAL STATE.

As regards the church, Westcott Barton is in the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Oxford and Ruridecanal Deanery of Woodstock, the interior dimensions of the sacred edifice now bearing dedication to St. Edward, King and Confessor,* and consisting of tower, with pinnacles at the angles, nave, chancel, south aisle, and porch, are as follows :—

Length and breadth of the tower which is at the West-end of the nave ..... 11 feet by 7 feet 6 inches.
Height of the tower to the battlement 40 feet.

Length of the nave to the chancel step	37	„	6	inches.
Breadth of ditto, to base of pillars ...	14	„	10	„
Length of Chancel	21	„	6	„
Breadth of ditto	12	„	8	„
Span of chancel arch	8	„	9	„
Length of South aisle	36	„	6	„
Breadth of ditto, from base of pillars to South wall	5	„	6	„

Porch which has a stone seat on both sides within its walls, and the remains of a Stoop for holy water outside, on the south face of the east wall and a sundial in the gabel, dated 1623.

Length and breadth ..... 6 feet by 6 feet 6 inches.

The belfrey is approached by a door from within—the number of windows are seven in the church and five in the chancel.

There are two doors of entrance, one the "*People's*"

* Ecton's Thesaurus, 1754.

through the south aisle, the other the "*Rector's*" in the chancel.

An account of the building is given in Parker's Architectural Guide to the Churches in the neighbourhood of Oxford, and it has not received any addition since the publication of that book in 1846. It presents specimens of the Norman,* Transition-Norman, and Perpendicular styles of Architecture. The arches of the aisle are part of the building of the twelfth century. The tower and later parts of the fifteenth, or beginning of the sixteenth.

The work of restoration was effected in 1855-1856, at a cost of £927, of which £200 was a loan from the Public works Commissioners, to be repaid in twenty years by twenty yearly instalments for principal and interest secured upon the Church-rates of the parish—£300 was provided for the restoration of the chancel by the patron—£45 was a donation from the Church Building Societies—£47 the amount of the offertory and collection after the re-opening festival services,† and remainder was a subscription by the rector and his family, his friends and neighbours.

This Church had fallen like so many other country churches into a very unbeseeming state.

The tower arch had become blocked up with a singing gallery and back boarding—the font had been displaced against the west pier of the arch which divides the nave from the aisle, and was found, when the repairs occasioned its removal, to have had laid upside down for its pediment the head stone of a coffin of the thirteenth century, which was supposed originally to have occupied a position under the arcade for a tomb in the wall of the aisle, and which is now set out to view as a relic in the Churchyard.—The reading desk faced the west, and together with the pulpit stood just within the nave on the south of the chancel screen.—Pews

* A stone, bearing date iiii., is to be seen built into the tower beneath the eastern parapet, evidently with a view to its preservation.

† The account of the celebration which took place on the 2nd of January 1856, was fully reported in Jackson's Oxford Journal of the 5th of that month.

there were in the chancel as well as the body of the church of every size and character and state of dilapidation—an uneven and unsightly pavement completed the meanness of the aspect, with a broken screen and a flat and plastered ceiling, and stonework defaced and mutilated yet with sufficient indications remaining to tell of its former worthier state, and to be a guide to the architect in what he was required to do.—The work was entrusted to Mr. E. Street, the diocesan Architect, and Messrs. Franklin of Deddington, were the builders employed to carry the plans out. The prominent features of its present state are the tower recess thrown open to the nave; the Norman font remounted re-adorned and placed immediately on the left of the door of entrance; the arch in the aisle which, was thrown probably over the tomb of the founder, or some benefactor, displayed; the old pulpit of wood refitted and put up with steps of stone in the north corner of the nave by the chancel arch; the chancel furnished in oak and made suitable for the use of the officiating ministers; the screen repaired and recoloured in gold and red, and green and blue; a uniformity of uninclosed seats of stained deal, a few of the original oak ones being preserved in the aisle to the west end; a pavement of black, red, and buff Staffordshire tiles; and a high pitched roof of open timber work; the east window of the chancel filled with stained glass by Hardman, representing in the centre the Crucifixion, and on the left side the Bearing of the Cross, and on the right, the Deposition; the north and south windows also of the chancel having coloured glass; the west window under the tower, replaced with stained glass in 1867 by the patron's family, "In memory of Henrietta Seagrave," —prepared by the Rev. H. Usher, Curate of Oddington, an amateur stainer of glass, who also painted the north and south windows of the chancel—the subjects in this window are the types of the Old Testament: viz., Isaac bearing the wood; Moses lifting up the serpent in the wilderness—and Joseph at the pit's mouth.

The communion plate belonging to the church consists of one chalice and cover of silver with the date 1572, inscribed thereon; one chalice of silver, the gift of the rector, E. L.

Lockyer, 1852; one flagon, ditto; one paten, ditto; one laten alms dish, the gift of the rector's servants, 1864.

The size of the churchyard is two chain from N. to S., and two chain from E. to W., which is consecrated ground, with an additional piece of four yards wide on the W., and four yards on the S., which is not consecrated.

In the churchyard is to be seen the base of the ancient perpendicular cross with its steps; the shaft having disappeared, it is opposite the porch, and is eleven feet distant from it in a direct line.

The Church Bells.

The Belfry is arranged for three bells, there is also a Priest's bell in it, of these the first, which has a piece knocked out of the brim, is twenty seven inches in diameter, and bears the inscription—*J. Buswell, senior, J. Buswell, junior,* C : W : B. M. *made me* 1756. The initials C. W., are meant for Church Wardens; the B. M. I conceive to stand for Bagley Matthew, a noted bell founder at Chacombe, near Banbury.* The second bell is thirty inches in diameter, with the motto preceded by a cross—

✠ Te Deum laudamus.

followed by three medallions, or devices, viz., a lion's face; a shield bearing a bell between what were probably the three letters R. W., L. with stops much defaced by the hammer and chisel, most likely of the Puritans; and a coin.—The third is thirty-two inches in diameter, with the motto, &c.

✠ Sancta Maria ora pro nobis.

This bell, of the same character as the former, is broken in pieces, and the fragments are in the care of the rector at his house. These two would seem to have been made at Wokingham, or Reading,† they are without any date upon them,

* See Beesley's Banbury Note, p. 538.

† Church Bells of Sussex, by R. D. Tyssen.—Lewes, 1864, p. 9.

and their position and mode of hanging does not seem to have been altered since they were first put up. From Mr. Lukis' account,* they may be taken to be of the same age as the tower, if not earlier, and to have escaped the spoliation which he mentions to have been so rife in England during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, p. 50. He tells us at p. 24, that "it is not probable that the full wheel was employed much before the year 1677, and that before that period bells were moved by means of a short piece of wood fixed at right angles to the stock, or by a half wheel which was in use in 1527, and is still to be met with in Dorsetshire; at Dumchidcock, Devon; at Westcote Barton, Oxon, where there are three, and at the church of St. Saviour's, in Guernsey." It is very seldom, he says, "that bells of the fifteenth century have dates upon them, but bells of the sixteenth century are very frequently dated," p. 31.

CHAPTER III.

WAKE FEAST—ST. EDWARD CONFESSOR—CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH, AND ITS VALUATION.

The Church wake and feast is held on the first Sunday after the eleventh day of October; the calendar of our Prayer book marks the thirteenth as the festival of the translation of King Edward 1st., the day on which his relics were removed to the new shrine which Henry the third caused to be erected for them in Westminster Abbey; the the day of consecration and dedication of the church was the customary yearly church festival, and Wheatly says, "From the days of Constantine these commemorations were constantly made once a year, and solemnized with great pomp, and confluence of people; the solemnity usually lasting eight days together; such a custom was observed in

* An account of Church Bells, by Rev. C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A.—J. H. Parker, London and Oxford, 1857.

England till the 28th year of K. Henry VIII., when by a decree of convocation confirmed by that king, the Feast of Dedication was ordered to be celebrated in all places on one and the same day, viz., on the first Sunday in October. Whether that feast be continued now in any parts of the kingdom I cannot tell; as for the wakes, which are still observed in many country villages, and generally upon the next Sunday that follows the Saint's day whose name the church bears, I take them to be the remains of the old church holydays, which were feasts kept in memory of the saints to whose honour the churches were dedicated, and who were therefore called the patrons of the churches. For though all churches were dedicated to none but God, as appears by the grammatical construction of the word church, which signifies nothing else but the Lord's house; yet at their consecration they were generally distinguished by the name of some angel or saint; chiefly that the people by frequently mentioning them, might be incited to imitate the virtues for which they had been eminent, and also that those Holy Saints themselves might by that means be kept in remembrance."*

St. Edward was the youngest of the sons of the Saxon King Ethelred. He was born at Islip, and brought up in France, and was crowned king at Winchester on Easter day 1042, about the 40th year of his age.—His peculiarly virtuous character exhibited throughout a reign of twenty years obtained for him the venerable title of Saint, and with the adjunct of Confessor to his name, conferred upon him about a century after his death by Pope Alexander III., in acknowledgment of the services which he had rendered that foreign Potentate, he is distinguished from the two Edwards who preceded him as *St. Edward the Confessor.* St. Edward was regarded as the Patron Saint of England, till in the thirteenth century, St. George supplanted him in the affections of the people. Twenty-one churches are said to be dedicated in England to his name.† It is necessary here

* Wheatley on the Common Prayer, p. 90, Oxford Ed. 1802.

† See Speed's History of England: he Calendar of the Anglican Church; Oxford, 1851; Holy token of Old, published by Chas. Mozley, London, 1849.

to notice that from the ancient chartulary of Eynesham Monastery (see Appendix No. 1, fol. xxxix), the original church of Westcott Barton would appear to have been dedicated to St. Edmund, to whom fifty-five churches in this country are known to be dedicated;* these, however, are chiefly to be fonnd in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, called East Anglia, of which province Edward was fifteenth king. I have not been able to trace out the time and occasion when as the patron saint of Westcott Barton he was changed for St. Edward; but I conceive it was either at the consecration of the church in the thirteenth century, or perhaps at a later date, the re-opening of the church after it had been enlarged or partially rebuilt. St Edward having been born in the county of Oxford, and being a great supporter of monastic institutions; the translation also of his relics in 1163, having given impulse to the devotions of the people, would probably be a more worthy object of admiration to the Abbot and Convent of Eynesham, to whom the advowson by the donation of Alexander de Barton, had come to belong, than the former saint, in whose history there was not anything striking to them of local or circumstantial interest. The consecration of the church in all probability took place if it were not already consecrated either in 1238, 22-23,—Henry III., when there was "a solemn dedication of many churches in the diocese of Lincoln, and particularly in the county of Oxford by Robert Grosthead, Bishop of Lincoln, and William Brewer, Bishop of Exeter,"† or in the same year as that of the adjoining parish of Sandford, 1273, 1. 2. Ed. I.‡—when the bishop of Cloyne, acting for the bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese the county of Oxford was then comprehended, made a circuit for the purpose of consecrating churches in these parts. At that time it probably too became possessed of the house and glebe lands, for according to Kennett, Vol. 1, p. 314, "No church could be legally consecrated without such allotment of house and glebe generally made by the Lord of the Manor, who thereby became patron of the church, other persons at the time of dedication often contributed small

† Kennett, Par. Antiq.. Vol. 1, p. 312. Ed. Oxford, 1818.
‡ Ib. p. 395.

portions of ground, which is the reason why, in many parishes, the glebe is not only distant from the manor but lies in remote divided portions." The benefice is a rectory with cure of souls, a species of preferment conferring upon its owner the title of "*Parson*," or as it may otherwise be described the defender of the rights of the church in *Propriâ Personâ*," the entire revenues of the living are thus retained for their original uses in him, and in this respect it differs from an ancient* vicarage, as a vicar is a minister deputed to serve in vice rectoris, and has only a portion of the ecclesiastical emoluments which his superior may have assigned to him for his services. Thus the former has the great and small tithes, and the latter generally only the small, with the glebe and house of residence; the patronage of the church, or right of presentation to the rectory upon the occurrency of a vacancy, was given previous to the year 1184, 30-31. Henry II., by Alexander de Barton to the Abbey of Eynesham.† After the dissolution of that monastery, it appears again to have fallen by purchase into the hands of the Lord of the Manor,‡ and again to have been alienated from the manor about the year 1600, and since that date it has frequently been transferred from one possessor to another; it is now the patronage of the Rev. John Young Seagrave, son of the late rector S. Y. Seagrave. In 1292-3, 22-23 Ed. I., in the Taxatio, P. Nic. the value is stated to be £4 6s. 8d.§ By the Thesaurus Rer. Eccl., by John Ecton, in 1754, it is returned as worth £7; in the King's books, and as having a certified value of £75, subject to a charge of 14s. for yearly tenths, and as being in the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough. This would seem to be an error; if, however, it were for any time in his possession, it had been restored to the family of Welchman before a right of presentation occurred to his Grace. By the Clergy List of 1846 (Rev. Mavor, and Thomas Coles, patrons) the value was sent in at £179, with a house; and upon the

* By an act of the last Session of the unreformed Parliament of 1868, this title of Vicar has been extended to Perpetual Curates and all other beneficed Clergy not being Rectors.

† Appendix, No. i.

‡ Appendix, No. xii.

§ Appendix, No i.

same authority; ten years later it appears to be worth £230 per annum. The gross rental of the rectory according to the Poor Rate assessment of 1868, January 1st, is settled at £354 6s., with a residence. The rectorial buildings formerly stood in the close to the east, bounding the churchyard, they were of a very inferior character. The house was too mean for the residence of the rector. In the year 1838, the rector, S. Y. Seagrave removed them to their present site, and at a considerable cost built a new manse, with offices, yards, stables, &c., and laid out the pleasure grounds, gardens, and plantations.

CHAPTER IV.

LIST OF RECTORS AND PATRONS.

In the grant of the Church to Eynsham Abbey, fol. xxxv. See Appendix No 1, c. 1180. Martin Pbr. Temp. Alexander de Barton.

Rot. Arch. Ox. Dodsworth MS., Vol. 107, an. xix.

1225 Abbas de Eynesham p^r^. ad Eccl. de parvâ Barton, salvâ Thomæ de Barton Capellan. vicariâ suâ in eâdem.

Extracts from the Lincoln Registers of Institutions, by the Bishop of *Lincoln. Original in Latin. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus.* 6950—6954. *Barton Parva.*

1228 Walter de St. Edmund, Subdeacon, presented to the Church of Little Barton (because Alexander, the last Rector, received of Benefices with the cure of souls) by the Abbot and Convent of Eynesham.

1232 Richard de Eston, Subdeacon, presented to the Church of Little Barton by the Abbot and Convent of Eynesham.

1250 Master William de Poumeray, Subdeacon, presented to the Church of Little Berton by the Abbot and Convent of Eynesham.

1267 16 Kal. Jan. Robert de la Pomerey, Subdeacon, presented by the Abbot and Convent of Eynesham to the Church of Little Barton, vacant by the death of Master William de Pomerey.

1299 3 Cal. Augt. Nicholas de Clanefield Capellan. presented to the Church of Little Berton by the Abbot and Convent of Eynesham, vacant by the death of Robt. de la Pomerey.

1314 15 Cal. Apr. William de Aynho presented by the Abbot and Convent of Eynesham, vacant by the death of Nicholas.

1324 11 Kal. Jun. William de Eynho, Rector of Barton Parva, of the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of Eynesham, exchanged with William Welymot, Vicar of Hornden, London diocese.

1332 17 Kal. Mai. Peter de Barton, Clerk, presented by Brother John Abbot and the Convent of Eynesham to the Church of Barton, vacant by the death of Sir Alan de Bolewell.

Additional from the Rolls in the British Museum.

1504 20 August. Master Thomas Halle, M.A., Priest, presented by the Abbot and Convent of Eynesham to the Church of Westcot Barton, otherwise called Little Barton, by the death of Master Richard Smith. Reg. William Smyth, Bp. of Lincoln.

1513 April 3. Sir Robert Fenton, Chaplain, presented by the Abbot and Convent of Eynesham to the Church of Westcote, otherwise Little Barton, by the death of Master Thomas Halle. Reg. William Smyth.

From the Valer Ecclesiasticus.

1534 Drugonus Fever, Rector.

Institutions from the Registers of the Bishop of Oxford.—Westcote Barton.

1557 Aug. 13. William Webb, presented by William Raynsford, of Wyllcot.

1566 July 6. William Cowper, presented by John Cupper on the death of William Webb.
1572 June 14. John Polly.*
1584 Sept. 13. Richard Gregson.†
1640 Sept. 5. Thomas Belcher, presented by William Belcher, sen., of Steeple Aston, yeoman.
1680 Oct. 12. Edward Cockson, M.A., presented by Henry Cockson, Clerk, on the death of Thomas Belcher.
1712 May 20. William Welchman, M.A., presented by John Welchman, of Dodford, Gent., on the death of Edward Cockson.
1749 Oct. 26. John Blake, M.A., presented by John Welchman, of Brackley, on the death of William Welchman.
1760 June 6. John Seagrave, B.A., presented by Constance and William Welchman and Samuel Seagrave on the cession of John Blake.
1761 May 20. William Farebrother, M.A., presented by Edward Seagrave on the death of John Seagrave.
1763 Sept. 21. Edward Seagrave, M.A., presented by John Welchman and Susannah Seagrave on the cession of William Farebrother.
1805 Dec. 12. Edward Seagrave, B.A., presented on the death of Edward Seagrave, M.A.
1813 May 6. John Seagrave, presented by William Mavor and others on the death of Edward Seagrave.
1836 June 7. Samuel Young Seagrave, presented by himself on the death of John Seagrave.
1852 March 3. Edmund Leopold Lockyer, presented by Henrietta Segrave, executrix of the will of Samuel Young Segrave on the death of Samuel Young Seagrave.

* † These two names are not found in the Bishop's Registers, but are supplied from a volume in the Record Office containing the names of persons compounding for first fruits, vol. i., 1556—1660, in which also is seen the entry of William Cupper, 1556, Oct. 31, who is doubtless identical with rector William Cowþ (abbrev.), both on account of a connexion which might not unnaturally be looked for in such cases between the patron and presentee, and the time which had just elapsed for the payment into the exchequer of the first fruits, which was required to be made within three months after the induction. He is also the same with William Cows, mentioned in the Annals, p. 33.

Richard Gregson was Parson of Westcott Barton for fifty-six years. His handwriting in the Parish Register for so long a period displays a steadiness and uniformity of character much to be admired. His successor, Thomas Belcher, was one of those high principled clergy who in the time of the rebellion "endured a great fight of afflictions, and took joyfully the spoiling of their goods, had trial of cruel mockings—yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonments, and wandered about, being destitute, afflicted, tormented," preferring rather to sacrifice all earthly advantages than break their loyalty and faith to "*Church and King.*" He is thus spoken of in Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, fol., Lond., 1714, Part. ii., p. 207 :—

"Belchiere—Barton.

"He was succeeded by one Bowen, who used him very ill. For he not only seized the corn in the field, which was Mr. Belchiere's beyond all question, but refused also to pay him the fifths. Notwithstanding which, he hath been since canonized in the Bartholomew Legend. Mr. Belchiere was also driven out of the parish, and not permitted to keep a school for his subsistance."

This notice affords an explanation of the entry given in p. 26 among the extracts from the Parish Register books of the baptism of "Peter, the son of John Bowen, minister, and Elizabeth, his wife." Mr. Bowen, who had been put irregularly into the living, upon the restoration, "when the King did enjoy his own again," and the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, was removed to make way once more for the rightful minister, Thomas Belcher. Bowen does not appear to have been a person of any note ; his name is entered without remark in "The Account of the Ministers who were Ejected or Silenced after the Restoration in 1660 by or before the Act of Uniformity, printed in the 2nd vol. of the 2nd Ed., 1713, of Dr. Calamy's abridgment of Mr. Baxter's History of his Life and Times."

Edward Cockson, M.A., Rector of Westcott Barton, Oxfordshire, was the author of sundry treatises against the Quakers, one of which is entitled—

"The Serpent's Head Broken; and the grand design against the true Spirit, and to destroy the true Christian religion in erecting Quakerism, discovered. Being a vindication of Quakerism dissected and laid open against the frivolous, idle, and causeless cavils of John Whiting, a principal pillar of that Anti-christian, heretical, and diabolical sect."—8vo, Lond., 1708, pamphlet, 280, Bodl. Lib. Cat.

CHAPTER V.

MONUMENTS.

I HAVE not information of more than two monuments, which, with the exception of the arched tomb of the 13th century in the wall of the south aisle, and of those which, with it, were noticed by Dr. Rawlinson, c. 1720, have been erected within the church. The first—the inscription on which is given below—is a mural tablet in black marble, three feet and six inches in height by two feet in width, surmounted by the crest and coat of arms of the family, engraved and painted with its metals and colours. It is now placed against the south wall in the tower; its original site was on the wall of the south aisle, to the east of the door, and its removal to its present situation was effected during the repairs of 1856. The other was also a mural tablet of black marble, and occupied a position on the north wall, near where the pulpit now is. This was removed at the same time as the former, and is supposed to have been laid in its entirety beneath the pavement just below where it had been previously put up. It was to the memory of an infant of the Taylor family, who owned the "Park Place" estate. The entry of the burial is thus made in the parish register—"Sarah, the daughter of William Taylor, Gent., of Charlbury, Dec. 1st, 1746." The tiles of memorial in the chancel, on black marble, six inches square, one inscribed—

† Thomas Belcher, Rector, 1680; the other, † Edward Cockson, Rector, 1711, are also of the date of the repairs of 1856. The original stones were deposited under the new pavement. Others, over the graves of those buried in the chancel or in the church, have disappeared beyond the memory of any living inhabitant of Westcott Barton. In the churchyard, on the south of the chancel, is an ancient altar tomb of the 14th century, six feet six inches in length by two feet nine inches in width, with quatrefoil panelling at the ends, the sides being of modern ashlar work, plain. Upon the slab is a recess, two feet six inches in length, from which it is evident a brass plate of a figure, with an inscription, has been carried away. There was a similar one about five feet further to the west, the upper portion of which, being in ruins in 1856, was removed, and the gravel pathway was made to go over the base and plinth, which remain *in situ* under the surface. There is not any other tomb calling for particular notice. Till within the last few years, the gravestones were of the ordinary debased character, not bearing upon them any specially Christian emblems. A few have lately been now introduced more demonstrative of the great truths of Christianity. The earliest stones of memorial are to the memory of members of the families of Buswell, Bathe, Steward, Castle, Evans, Martin, Hollis, Dandridge, Hall, Coal or Coles, Wells, Lankford, Parsons, Gibberd, which are all here inserted in order as they are buried. The first dates back no farther than they 1699. In the present century there are stones bearing the names of West, Chilton, Crook, Jarvis, Gardner, Seagrave, Manning, Colegrove, Salmon, Knibbs, Marshall :—

In Memory of
John Buswell, Gent.,
Who departed this Life
Sept. 11th, 1768, Aged 71 Years.
Also
Of Elizabeth, wife of
Mr. John Buswell,
Who departed this Life
June 23rd, 1767,
Aged 69 Years.

The coat of arms on the monument is—Argent five fusils Gules in Fess between three Bear's heads, erased Gules, muzzled Or. The arms impaled are those granted to the name of Gardner, of Stoke Ash, Co. Suffolk (Encyc. Herald, Burke). For a crest, a Bear's Head, as in the coat.

Dr. Rawlinson visited this parish in the earlier part of the last century, and the following is recorded in Vol. II. p. 213 of his manuscript collections for Oxfordshire, preserved in the Bodleian Library :—

WESTCOTE BARTON.

In the chancel, on a white freestone gravestone, in capitals, is this inscription—

HIC JACET MATTHÆUS WRIGHT
MEDICUS ET CHIRURGUS OMNI
VIRTUTE ET PIETATE EGREGIUS
UXORI (DUM VIVEBAT) CHARISSIMUS
FILIIS RELICTIS VICIMIS ADMODUM
BENIGNUS AMICORUM DESIDERIUM
ET DOLOR OSSA EJUS HIC
TENET SARCOPHAGUS ANIMA CŒLIS
HABITAT
NATUS FUIT MAR. 18
A.D. 1625
OBIIT DECEMBRIS 18
A.D. 1674.

On another, near and like the former, in capitals, is this inscription—

HERE LIETH THE BODY
OF ELIZABETH LATE
WIFE OF MATTHEW WRIGHT
WHO DECEASED
MARCH 19TH A.D.
1672 ÆTAT SUÆ 42.

In one of the north windows of the body of the church—

Orate pro ana Will'm Bekynh...
Armg: ut pro ana Angnetis ux: ejns.

In another of the north windows—

ana Johis Ballow
Johæ ux: ejus.
Sca Margerita.

On the south side is an ancient arch.

CHAPTER VI.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

A SCHOOL has existed here for about forty years. It was first established under the private management of Mr. Anthony Jepson, who conducted it for a period of twenty-nine years. In 1836 it became transferred into a week-day and Sunday school, under the patronage and support of the Rector, Rev. S. Y. Seagrave. Master Jepson was succeeded in his office in 1852 by Miss Thompson, who was appointed as teacher by the Rev. Edmund L. Lockyer. She died in 1861, and Miss McColl, the present schoolmistress, was chosen to supply her place. It is a mixed school, and is held in a cottage, which is rented by the rector for the purpose. The expenses attending it are met by a small weekly payment on the part of the children, by private subscriptions, and by a special collection at the church offertory at Christmas. The ages of the scholars on the 1st of January, 1868, varied from two years to ten.

CHAPTER VII.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS AND CHARITY LAND.

A TABLE of benefactions, of which the following is a copy, hung up formerly within the church :—

Mr. Norwood, long since an inhabitant of Westcott Barton, bequeathed a legacy of ten pounds to the poor of the said parish, the interest thereof to be distributed yearly at Christmas.

Mr. Ford, many years since an inhabitant of Westcott Barton, bequeathed also a legacy of ten pounds to the poor

of the said parish, the interest thereof to be distributed yearly at Easter in bread.

Mr. Edmund Buswell, of Westcott Barton, bequeathed five pounds, the interest to be applied as above.

Mr. Robert Buswell, an inhabitant of Westcott Barton, who died August 5th, 1703, bequeathed also a legacy of ten pounds to the poor of the said parish, the interest thereof to be distributed yearly—half at Easter, half at Christmas—in bread.

Mr. John Buswell, of North Aston, who died Jan. 14, 1725, bequeathed also a legacy of five pounds to the poor of the said parish, the interest thereof to be distributed at Christmas in bread.

Mr. Robert Buswell, jun., an inhabitant of Westcott Barton, son of the above Robert Buswell, who died Jan. 30, $173\frac{8}{9}$, bequeathed also a legacy of ten pounds to the poor of the said parish, the interest thereof to be distributed yearly at Christmas and Easter in money or bread.

The ground called the *Ham** in Middle Barton was purchased with the above sums for the use of the poor of Westcott Barton for ever.

The deed of conveyance of the land, consisting of one acre or thereabouts, in trust for the overseers, is dated 13th and 14th of April, 1750 It bears an indorsement that "the purchase-money mentioned in the within written indenture was given to the poor of Westcott Barton by the several persons mentioned. The produce thereof to be distributed to the poor of Westcott Barton as is in the several wills of the above-named persons, reference being thereunto had, may appeare."

The articles of agreement for the sale and purchase of the freehold are preserved with the writings.

An account of this charity may be seen in the report of the Commissioners for Inquiring Concerning Charities in 1824 and 1825, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 26th of May, 1825.

* This land, called in the award the "Holm Meadow," is charged under the Act of Inclosure with two half-yearly payments to the Duke of Marlborough, owner of the tithes of Middle Barton, amounting in the whole to two shillings a year.

The close is therein stated to be let to Edward Townsend, as yearly tenant, at the rent of four pounds, which is laid out in the purchase of bread, and distributed among the poor at Christmas and Easter. On the last occasion, at that date, there were forty-one families who partook of it, each having one loaf.

It is only necessary to add that the land is let now (Easter, 1868) to Thomas Stockford for three years, at the yearly rent, payable in advance, of four pounds fifteen shillings; and at the last distribution this enabled the trustees to give two four-pound loaves to thirty-five families.

The Poor's Allotment for Fuel.

The origin of this charity is given in the extracts from the Inclosure Award. The Westcott Barton portion appears to have been set out, and the rent distributed in accordance with the terms of the Act of Parliament down to the year 1835, from which date to the year 1850 much irregularity and mismanagement in the mode of letting this plot was found to be going on. When the Rev. Edmund L. Lockyer succeeded to the rectory, and became consequently a trustee, an inquiry was instituted, which resulted in an opportune reformation, and a plan being adopted more in accordance with the due execution of the trust; and it was arranged to let the land to the poor of the parish in the first instance, if such were found willing to take it, in quantities not exceeding one quarter of an acre, and at a rent amounting to seven shillings and sixpence the lot, the rents at the end of the year to be spent in the purchase of coal, which should be equally distributed at the cottages in Westcott Barton, the tenants of which had been one clear year in occupation of the premises. By this means the poor were supposed to obtain a double advantage: not only the rent as landlords, but the tenants' profits also. The rent of the land at the last audit (1868) enabled the trustees to effect a distribution of eight hundredweight of coal to each cottage entitled to receive it. The management of the trust has of late years been conducted

by the rector, in conjunction with the parish officers, a mode of proceeding considered permissible under the Statute 2 Will. IV., ch. 42, dated 1st June, 1832.

An application having now been made to the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales, with reference to the appointment of new trustees in the place of the original ones deceased, a scheme has been furnished which, bearing date June the 15th, 1869, is to rule the charity, vesting the real property of the same in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands in trust for the charity, and appointing trustees to act in the administration of it, jointly with the Rector of Westcott Barton and the Vicar of Steeple Barton, the present trustees. After the payment of the outgoings and expenses of management, the commissioners order the balance to be divided annually into two equal moieties, one of which is to be paid to the Westcott Barton members of the trust, and the other to those appointed for Middle Barton, and the money is to be applied by the respective trustees to the benefit of the most deserving and necessitous inhabitants of the respective parishes and liberty, either in winter clothing or fuel, to individuals, or in aid of clothing or fuel club funds, as shall seem most advantageous to them in the opinion of the trustees. The land is now (Michaelmas, 1869) let in lots, at five shillings a chain, free of all rates and taxes.

The new Trustees are—For Westcott Barton: The Rector and Churchwardens of the Parish, the Rev. Jenner Marshall, clerk; Henry Cole, baker. For Middle Barton: The Vicar and Churchwardens of Steeple Barton, Alexander William Hall, Esq.; Mr. William Wing.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PARISH REGISTERS AND THE OFFICERS' ACCOUNT BOOKS.

PARISH registers are seldom to be met with of an earlier date than the middle of the sixteenth century. Before the Reformation, registers were kept by the monks in their religious houses; and it is to be lamented that, at the dissolution of the monasteries, when their libraries were dispersed, the registers should have been lost or destroyed. The 70th Canon of 1603 orders ministers to keep a register of christenings, burials, and marriages. One and the same volume was made to serve for every registration in a parish, and there was no schedule in the book of particulars of entry. In the year 1812 registers became regulated by Statute 52 Geo. III. ch. 146, and baptisms, burials, and marriages were to have each their respective register-book, with proper forms of entry printed and scheduled.

The registers of Westcott Barton commence with the year 1559. The entries previous to 1561 are, for our purposes, totally illegible from obliteration, but from that date, for some years following, they are clear, and are beautifully written in a set and uniform character. After this mode however was given up, and each writer formed the letters according to his own fashion, the entries are often carelessly and indistinctly made. There are only two volumes of registers exclusive of those commencing with the new Act of 1812—13. The first closes with the year 1678. The second repeats the entries of that year, and concludes with 1812. From 1638 to 1662 the entries are made without care, and from 1685 to 1695 there is an absence of any entry, with the exception of the baptism of Robert, the son of Robert and Susanna Buswell, March 28, 1693.

From 1559 to 1677 there are entered 307 christenings, 185 burials; 1678 to 1812, 532 christenings, 390 burials; 1813 to 1867, Dec. 31, 447 christenings, 277 burials.

The following extracts are a few more worthy of notice :—

On the 25th of June, 1656, Peter, the son of John Bowen, minister, and Elizabeth, his wife, was baptized.*

1566 The 29th day of August, was John Hanwell baptized at home, and buried the same day.

1608 There is the expression, unusual in later times, of Old Gadwyffe : "Old Gadwyffe Offield dyed and was buried 21 day of August."

1610 Old Gadwyffe Tapsill—1633 Old Goodwyffe Hirst.

1612 Mr. John Norwoode dyed and was buried 13th day of April.†

1649 "William Belcher, the son of Thomas Belcher, and Elizabeth, his wife, was buried the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1649, being 23 years of age, and was buried in the chancel."

1654 "Joana, the wife of Thomas fforde, buried in our parish church upon the 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1654. She was buried in our Church."

1640 "Richard Gregson, some years Parson of this parish, was buried here 28th of March."

1668 "Thomas Belcher, buried the 21 day of January, who dyed at the Burnt House at Steeple Barton, and was buried in our chancel of Westcott Barton Church."

1642 "Cornelius, the son of John Newman, and Mary, his wife, christened the 4th of November, being a souldier for the King."‡

1680 "Thomas Belcher, Rector of this parish, was buried Oct. 14th."

In the autumn of the year 1764 a fatal epidemic seems to have prevailed in the village, for, from the beginning of July to the end of that year, there were the extraordinary number of sixteen burials, of which six were of members of the Buswell family. The average of burials for the ten

* Mr. Bowen was the Commonwealth Minister spoken of at p. 17.

† Mr. John Norwoode was probably the donor of the charity (p. 21).

‡ The battle of Edgehill, distant about 20 miles, occurred on the 23rd of October. It is probable, therefore, that John Newman was engaged in that fight, and survived the conflict.

previous years was less than three, and of christenings less than four. The year following this great mortality, the christenings rose to eight, and the average of the next ten was in excess of the previous.

1795 "John Buswell, commonly called 'Black Jack,' was buried March 22nd."

Persons in the earliest times were called by a single name, but, as population increased, they began to acquire an additional one, which was usually that of the individual bearer's place of abode, or the business he pursued, or some peculiarity in his character. This seems to be the latest mode, and a common one, for Mr. Jordan remarks, at p. 449 of his Parochial History of Enstone, that, "when families were numerous, it had become either necessary or customary to attach a soubriquet to the name of those who had received the same christian names, in order to distinguish them from one another— thus in a family of the name of Boulton, this had been done in order to distinguish several John Boultons" that they had amongst them, and so we find these entries: —In the Enstone registers 1605, Thomas Boulton, son of black John, was buried xxii of February 1606. Philip Boulton, son of blacke John Bolton and Elizabeth his wife was baptized the iiii of March.

The register of marriages down to 1812, is extremely defective, the first entry is in the year 1561, the entries in the second volume commence with the year 1705, and end with 1753, and during this period there were forty-six weddings, of which only ten were of parties, one or the other or both belonging to this parish. From some cause prevalent at the time, which the new marriage act probably brought to a termination, persons in those days would resort to the neighbouring churches for this rite rather than to their own.

The order of surnames as they made their appearance for the first time in the parish taken from these registers may not be without interest to those connected with the parish. In the following tables the first column of figures shows the year in which the name is entered for the first time in the register of baptisms; the second column of figures shows when it appears the last time among the baptisms; and the third column shows the date of the latest entry in the register of burials.

1st Vol.

1561	Hopkins	1578	1628
	Busbe	1721	1752
	Fylde		1592
	Morley	1564	
	Hanwell	1607	1601
	Turner	1575	
1564	Smith	1685	1779
	Bull		1602
	Coupper	1617	1607
	Cowper		
	Cupper		
	Coopper		1655
1567	Done	1602	1590
	Hall	1619	
	Haul		
	Saunders	1583	1612
1575	Gilberd	1584	1619
	Gilbert		
	Allen		1663
	Gibs	1598	1622
1578	Smart		1624
1581	Milway	1598	1630
1583	Gye		
1584	Bricknell	1600	1753
1585	Hiat	1603	
	Dennet	1588	
	Sleamaker	1588	1637
1588	Newman	1642	1588
	Warland		
1590	Grigson	1603	1640
	Gregson		
	Ward		
1592	Marten	1682	1726
	Martin		
1594	Offield	1642	1644
1602	Harris	1643	1663
	Aris		
1603	Hirst		1644
1604	Johnson	1612	1632
	Tapsell	1612	1613
1607	Ffranklin	1673	1717
	Savage	1661	1661
	Little	1736	1777
1614	Becket		
	Millin		1622
1618	Fidlar	1621	1644
	Payne	1624	1661
	Belcher		1680
1619	Clarke	1622	1661
	Willis		1669
1620	Hoiden	1641	1644
	Marry		
1623	Denyst		
1624	Fford	1677	1658
1628	Twynam		
1628	Evens	1722	1810
	Evans		
1629	Ditton	1643	1677
1630	Avay		
	Cry	1634	
1631	Rush	1682	1716
1633	Hoare	1683	1722
1634	Reynolds		
1635	Sutton	1670	1683
1636	Pert	1683	1727
	Piert		
	Judge	1638	1645
	Lovell		
1638	Abraham		
	Andrews		
1641	Winter	1757	
	Farbrother	1697	1731
1653	Banbury	1655	
1652	Taylor	1655	1633
1649	Buswell	1785	1824
1656	Kings	1661	1739
	King		
	Bowen	1657	1645
	Lobe		
1657	Goffe		
1662	Councer	1668	
1663	Wright	1667	1679
	Cockson	1684	1711
	Parker	1668	1672
	Haynes		1663
1678	Brownson		1716
	Nown	1685	1685

Burial Entries of Names not in the List of Christenings.

1562	Colyns		Dawkins
	Keye	1625	Wilkins
1578	Stone	1628	Alcocke
1584	Rippingall		Robinson
1597	Parsons	1636	Long
	Bolt	1637	Brooke
	Wilder	1642	Love
1612 and 25	Norwoode		Hoopp
		1655	Hewet
1614	Cumber	1656	Mander
1620 and 44	Harrington	1663	C———
		1669	Beards
1622	Lambert	1671	Addams

2ND VOL.

1682	Swayne		
	Cross / Crasse	1754	1769
1683	Rogerson		1719
1685	Bowler	1707	1737
	Rogers	1719	
	Medford		
1698	Bathe / Bave	1730	1754
1699	Stringer		
1701	Vicars	1720	1742
	Vigers		
1702	Simons	1826	1846
	Lee	1708	1826
1708	Dandridge	1721	1751
1709	Sandars		1749
1710	Walmsley	1711	1726
	Wells	1736	1765
	Petty		1765
1716	Hugheys		
1717	Berry		
	Asbiston		
1720	Skeysbrook		
1722	Holier		
	Rimel / Ryman	1809	1819
1723	Prat	1768	1778
1726	Pool	1729	
1728	Bagley	1738	1736
1729	Gubbins		1768
1730	Castle	1832	1808
1731	Watson	1807	1832
	Savings	1747	1759
1732	Bagnel		
1735	Skeeley		
1737	Eldridge		
1738	Lewin / Luing	1836	1839
	Duffil / Duffield	1772	1784
1740	Hedges	1752	1825
	Jones		
	Eglestone	1860	1786
1741	Tanner	1756	1784
	Bedding		
1743	Saloway	1758	1793
1745	Boader, a Traveller		
	Woodenton		1762
1747	Ash / Nash / Naish	1827	1815
1752	Mitchell		1752
1754	Taylor		1746
1754	Gibbard / Gilberd		1821
	Parsons	1848	1861
1759	Townsend	1774	1795
1760	Rawlins	1758	
1761	Hollis	1855	1861
	Nicols	1813	1807
1763	Langford	1773	1804
1764	Boddington / Bodenton	1775	1765
1765	Praf		
	Praphat / Provis / Proffet / Probate / Probetts / Profit	1865	1865
	Kettle	1781	1810
	Venfield	1778	1799
1767	Worley		
1771	Doiley	1774	
	Woodward	1808	1867
1772	Carter	1792	1839
	Brooks	1844	1861
1775	Reeves	1840	1855
1776	Coles	1855	1856
	Bedwell	1825	1776
1779	Bolton / Boulton	1865	1866
1781	Soden	1798	
1782	White	1835	1839
1783	Brangwin	1787	
1784	Seney	1819	
	Huckill / Huckwell / Hukken	1867	1864
1787	Jonson		
1783	Jarvis	1855	1856
1790	Heans	1793	
1791	Harris		
1794	Shilton / Chilton	1806	1845
1795	Churchill		
1797	Fortnam	1864	1840
1798	Worfill / Worfield / Worvill / Worful / Worville	1863	1852
1801	Young	1812	1823
	Steward / Stewart	1867	1867
1802	Elliot		
	Matthews / Mathus	1845	1833

1804	Wyhatt	1845	1853
	Blaby	1824	1804
	Bennett		1861
	Fowler	1808	1816
	Boffin		
1805	Allin	1810	1826
	Keen	1856	1863
1806	Pope		
	Coxhead	1844	
1807	Colegrove / Colgrove	1811	1850
	Butler	1838	1835
1811	Davies	1830	
1812	Saunders	1814	
	Gould		

BURIAL ENTRIES OF NAMES NOT IN THE LIST OF CHRISTENINGS.

1650	Hicks	1740	Evans of Horsham, Essex
1681 and 85	Shepherd	1743	Tayler a Traveller
1685	Busby of Bedford	1744 & 61	Grafton
	Baker	1746	Dad
1684	Batchelor	1748	Cooper
1701	Hanwell a Traveller	1750	Bone a Traveller
	Blower of London		Pryor
1709	Berriman	1754	Hadlard
1717	Field	1765	Toms
1721	Colcot	1767	Cupper
1726	Kery of Enstone	1769	Turner
1731	Hartwell	1797 & 41	Williams
1737	Foulkes	1801	Gibson
		1809	Wootton

3RD AND 4TH VOLS.

1813	Davis a Traveller		
	Davis	1865	1866
1814	Hawkes	1850	1864
	Gardiner		1837
	Wilkins	1860	1866
1815	Edwards	1825	
1816	Kilby	1832	
	Tyrrell	1819	
1817	Lowe		
1818	Fathers		
1819	Mason		
1820	Smith	1865	1866
	Stickley	1827	
1821	Brain	1865	1859
1823	Shaw		
	Green	1828	
	Grant		
1824	Franklin		
	*Buswell	1866	1867
1826	Field	1828	
	Chadbon	1835	1832
1827	Hartless		
	Finch	1863	1865
1828	Faulkner	1840	
	Crook		1860
	Haynes		
	Abraham	1862	1863
1829	Tayler		
1830	Hawkins	1834	1865
1831	Cross	1832	
	Penn	1837	1833
	Webb	1839	
1832	Heydon		
1833	Tustain		
1835	Wheeler		
	Mills		
	Clark	1865	1862
	Jephson / Jepson	1856	1867
1836	Johnson	1840	
1837	Zekel		
1838	Pyman		1861
	Foster		
	Wren		
1839	Salmon		
1840	Manning	1844	1847
1842	Baker	1859	1854
	West		1857
1848	Phipps		
	Gillam	1849	1847
1849	Gerard		1854
	Mold / Mole	1858	1866
1851	Simpkins		1849
	Yeatman	1855	1863
	Stowe		
1852	Hiions	1853	
1854	Nickols		
1855	Rose	1856	
1858	Cole		
	Morgan	1862	
1859	Grimsbery		
1860	Cato		

* The Buswells who from this date appear in the Registers, are in no way related to the family of the same name formerly of the Manor.

1860	Beesley		1826
	Whitlock		
	Marshall	1864	1864
	Cleaver		
	Macfarlaine		
	Kirby	1865	1861
1862	Preedy		1861
1863	Allen		
1866	Humphries		

BURIAL ENTRIES OF NAMES NOT IN THE LIST OF CHRISTENINGS.

1823	Daniel	1828	Bartlett
and 61		and 36	
1825	Pigeon	1833	Ward
1826	Lamb	1835	Warner
1856	Hall	1838	Huggins
		1840	Seagrave
		and 58	
		1841	Greenway
		1843	Hebborn
		1845	Burborough
		1849	Long
		and 61	
			Coggins
		1851	Hounslow
		1853	Fawdery
		1854	Lacey
		1861	Thomson
		and 64	

In the Churchwarden's account book which dates only from May 20, 1783, is found written on the cover, "1824, Mr. Powel's contract for new roofing the church £110 0*s.* 1*d.*, sold the old lead for £91 14*s.*" Other entries within the book are Oct. 30, 1820, paid for beer for getting the Bel down, 4*s.*, W. Young, Churchwarden.

Disbursements of John Reeve and Thos. West, Churchwardens, 1824. New roofing the Church and expenses attending, £115 6*s.* 5*d.*

Between the years 1811 and 1834, are entries at various times of charges for the destruction of Sparrows, amounting in the whole to 954 dozen, at 3*d.* a dozen, and also of 40 Hedgehogs at 4*d.* a piece.

The rest are of the ordinary character for the services and common repairs of the church.

The Parish Books contain entries of collections in church for Briefs* bearing date from the year 1681 to 1744, of these there is an entry, October 22, 1738, for a certified loss by hail storm at Dunstew and Deddington, of £1,080 and upwards, when there was collected in church one shilling,

* A Brief—Teut: a letter.—Letters patent granted by the Sovereign for collecting of charitable benevolence to poor sufferers by fire or other casualties. —Bailey's Dict.—Queen's letters have been the latest form of Royal Licence for collections in Churches.—Both have now been suppressed for some years, the first by stat. Geo. IV., ch. 42.—The latter in the reign of the present Sovereign.

and by voluntary subscriptions, fifteen shillings and tenpence. During the sixty-three years which intervened between 1681 and 1744, there were read no less than two hundred and seventy-three of these Briefs, and the collections on each occasion were very small, and sometimes there was not anything collected; apparently the more distant the calamity the less sympathy was evinced for it, fires and inundations near Oxford seem to have excited the deeper, and inundations more than fires. The money collected upon the Briefs in the Church did not at any one time amount to five shillings. It is stated in these books, that in the year "1722, March 28th, was buried Thomas Dandridge, on which occasion Mrs. Dandridge gave ten shillings for a funeral sermon,"* and at this time the Mill was probably in existence, for there is an entry to the effect that "John Buswell at the Mill owed one year's Easter offering—four pence."

Among the Constables' disbursements from 1740 to 1815, the payments of Marshalsea money frequently occur; there are also these entries :—

		s.	*d.*
1742	Dec. 5, John Brown for New Town Gun	0	9
	10, Paid Thomas King for Gun Powder	1	8
1747	March, For Watch Bill	1	0
1749	June 7 Paid John Parsons for the use of a Slead for drawing the great stones from the Pound to mend Westcott Barton Bridge	3	0
1760	July 7 For the use of John Parsons' Gun	2	6
1766	July 20 Paid John Brown for stocking the Town Gun	2	6
1768	Nov. 1 Paid Parsons for a pair of New Stocks	12	6
	April 17 Paid John Parsons for half the charge of a new gate at the Pound	4	0

Marshalsea Money.—Under this title there was included

* "Funeral sermons used to be very general in England : I know no where that it is retained at present, except upon Portland Island, where the minister has half a guinea for every sermon he preaches." Brand's Popular Antiquities, vol. ii, p. 171 ; Knight's Ed. Lond. 1841. The first edition of this work was printed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1777. See the editor's advertisement.

in the county rate, a certain charge for the relief of the poor prisoners confined in the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, agreeably with the Statutes 43 Elizabeth, c. 2, s. 14. —12 Geo. ii., c. 29. s. 2.—53 Geo. iii., c. 113.

The Town Gun, for which there are sundry expenses incurred besides those above given, does not refer to anything more formidable than the perpetual warfare which was at this time carried on by the growers of corn against the Sparrow and Finch tribes in the open and uninclosed common fields.

The Pound. — Saxon-Pyndan.—(A prison for beasts, Johnson's Dict.) situated in the North Angle formed by the Kiddington and Worton highway, where it crosses the turnpike road from Bicester to Enstone, is in Middle Barton Liberty, and it would seem by the account books of the parish officers, that it had been kept in repair jointly by Westcott Barton and Middle Barton, for their common use. —"Pounds were originally provided upon the waste lands of the Manor, and were intended for cattle taken on trespass, and therein to be detained till the owner redeemed them— persons attempting to rescue cattle lawfully impounded, or damaging the Pound, are liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds or three months' imprisonment with hard labour."*

The Stocks.—Saxon Stocce ; a prison for legs (Johnson's Dict.) stood in "Fox" lane till the spring of 1868, when they fell down and have not yet been replaced. The history of "Parish Stocks" extends back over a period exceeding five hundred years. They are enjoined by statute to be set up in every parish, and parishes are indictable for not having their Stocks, and are liable to a penalty of five pounds ; their purpose is the safe custody of disorderly persons, and by way of punishment alternative, as, where a person sentenced to a fine of five shillings for drunkenness by Stat. James 1, c. 7, is unable to pay it he is to be confined in the Parish Stocks for six hours.†

* See ad vocem, the Cyclopædias and the Cabinet Lawyer, 1861.

† See ditto, et ad vocem Drunkenness.

CHAPTER IX.

THE INCLOSURE ACT AND THE AWARD.

The Title of the Act of Parliament under which the Parish was inclosed is as follows :—

An Act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, waste and other commonable lands and grounds within the Parish and Precincts of Westcott Barton, and within the Liberty and Precincts of Middle Barton, in the Parish of Steeple Barton, in the County of Oxford, 35 George iii, 1795.

The award is dated April 2, 1796.

Note.—The Inclosure of the lands of Westcott Barton under one and the same Act with those of Middle Barton belonging to the Parish of Steeple Barton, was rendered necessary by their intermixture; a circumstance which in some places is found to exist, and which is accounted for by Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, Vol. 1, Sect. 113. He says, "The division of the kingdom into parishes happened by degrees; it seems pretty clear and certain that the boundaries of parishes were originally ascertained by those of a Manor or Manors; since it very seldom happens that a manor extends itself over more parishes than one, though there are often many manors in one parish. The Lords as Christianity spread itself began to build churches on their own demesnes, or wastes, to accommodate their tenants in one or two adjoining lordships, and in order to have divine service regularly performed therein, obliged all their tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of the one officiating minister, instead of leaving them at liberty to distribute them among the clergy of the diocese in general, and this tract of land the tithes whereof were so appropriated, formed a distinct parish, which will well enough account for the frequent intermixture of parishes one with another. But if the lord had a parcel of land detached from the main of his estate, but not suffered to form a parish of itself, it was natural for him to endow

his newly erected church with the tithes of those disjointed lands; especially if no church was then built in any lordship adjoining those outlying parcels."

The award is engrossed in two parts according to the act; one being deposited for public inspection and perusal upon the payment of one shilling in the office of the clerk of the peace; the other contained in two tin cases, one holding the award, the other the map or plan with reference thereto, is in custody of the Rector of Westcott Barton for the inspection and perusal of the proprietors interested in the inclosure.

It is seen by the said act that all Rents, Services, Courts, Perquisites of Courts, and Profits of Courts, and all other Royalties and Privileges belonging to the manors of Middle Barton and Westcott Barton, other than such commonable Rights as are compensated for under the award by allotments of land are preserved as whole and intact to the lords of the respective manors as if the act had not passed.

Certain specialities of the award are, that the feed and pasture of the public roads are allotted to the proprietors whose allotments adjoin the roads respectively to the centre thereof, as far as the allotments extend along the said roads, and that for the common repairs of the roads in the intermixed parishes, a line is drawn from North to South, and all the roads lying to the West of this recited line or boundary are to be kept in repair by the owners and occupiers of the parish of Westcott Barton, and all on the east by those of Middle Barton.

It is also seen that the rector of Westcott Barton in right of his rectory is allotted as a full satisfaction for tithes, certain shares of land as equal in value to one fifth part of the arable, and one ninth part of the pasture land (the ground set out for roads and quarries having been first deducted) and that the remainder of the parish is thus for ever exonerated from the payment of tithe (Mortuaries Easter offerings and Surplice Fees due to the Rector being excepted.)

After reciting that "the poor residing within the parish and precincts of Westcott Barton and the liberty and precincts of Middle Barton had from time immemorial used

and exercised the liberty of cutting furze and other fuel growing within and upon certain parts of the said commonable lands by the said Act intended to be divided and inclosed to be spent and consumed by them in their dwelling-houses in Westcott Barton and Middle Barton aforesaid, and not elsewhere, and that the said proprietors, being desirous that some provision might be made for the said poor people as a satisfaction for the privilege so enjoyed by them as aforesaid, it is in and by the said Act enacted that the Commissioners should, and they are hereby required to set out and allot unto and for the Duke of Marlborough, Francis Page, Edward Taylor, William Taylor, Samuel Churchill, William Weston, Thomas Brangwin, the Rector of Westcott Barton, and the Vicar of Steeple Barton, for the time being, such plot or plots of land, parcel of the lands and grounds by the said Act intended to be inclosed as should, in the judgment of the said Commissioners, be thought a proper satisfaction for such liberty so exercised by the said poor as aforesaid, and that from and after such allotment or allotments should be made in satisfaction as aforesaid, all liberty and right of cutting furze and other fuel as aforesaid should cease, and that the said Trustees, their heirs, and successors, should stand and be seized of such land so to be allotted in satisfaction as aforesaid upon trust from time to time to let the same for any term or term of years not exceeding twenty-one years for the best and most improved rent that could be gotten for the same, and lay out the clear rents, issues, and profits thereof, after the costs and charges attending the execution of the powers by the said Act reposed in them should be satisfied, in the purchase of coals and other fuel for the use of the poor of Westcott Barton and Middle Barton aforesaid, and should cause the same to be distributed amongst the poor on the twenty-fourth day of December yearly for ever in such proportions as the said Trustees or any person or persons to be deputed for that purpose by them should think fit and reasonable."

The Commissioners, in pursuance of the said Act, did therefore set out two pieces of land, the one as recited in

the schedule, p. 40, the other a piece adjoining in the liberty of Middle Barton, consisting of A. 15, R. 1, P. 22.

By reference to the first schedule of the award specifying the several sums of money to be annually paid by the proprietors of messuages, tenements, gardens, orchards, and ancient inclosures, who were not entitled to lands or common rights in the lands and grounds by the said Act directed to be divided and inclosed sufficient to make compensation for the tithes thereof, eight tenements are seen to be subjected to two half-yearly payments to the Rev. Edward Seagrave, Rector of Westcott Barton, amounting in the whole to five shillings and eightpence a year. By reference to the second schedule, it appears that the total expenses of the inclosure of Westcott Barton and Middle Barton amounted to £3,261 4s. 3d., which gives an average of rather less than £1 5s. per acre, the joint acrerage being 2,236 acres 2 roods and 23 perches, including 5 acres 2 roods and 11 perches allotted for stone pits and 51 acres and 11 perches for roads, as is stated upon the map or plan made by the surveyer of the inclosure, and accompanying the copy of the award deposited in the parish of Westcott Barton.

The Allotments with reference to the Map:

No.	SAMUEL CHURCHILL, ESQ.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
	One moiety of the manor farm in fee.						
1	One moiety of the manor allotment	4		36			
2	First allotment	66		18			
171	Second ditto	8	3	35			
172	Third ditto, taken in exchange for balance of homestead	6	1	17			
173	Allotment for calves' close	2	1	39			
	Old Inclosures.						
3	Homestead and meadow	3	2	38			
4	Malt-house and close	1		25			
193	Northward twenty acres	18	1	37			
194	Southward twenty acres	16	1	19			
					127	3	24
	One moiety of the manor for lives.						
7	One moiety of the manor farm	3		16			
9	First allotment	40	3	1			
8	Second ditto	6	3	24			

No.	*Old Inclosures.*	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
5	House and garden	1		26			
6	Meadow and cottages	1	2	10			
					53	1	37
	William Taylor, Esq.						
176	First allotment	134	1	11			
12	Second ditto	13	3	39			
	Old Inclosures.						
159	Homestead, meadow, and close	9	2	38			
					158		8
	Mr. W. Weston.						
177	First allotment	109	1	14			
30	Second ditto	63	3	24			
	Old Inclosures.						
144	Homestead and close	5	1	23			
155	House, malthouse, and close		2	1			
157	Pittice meadow	2	2	13			
161	House and Grafton's close	2		30			
					183	3	25
	Duke of Marlborough.						
186	First Allotment	34	3	6			
192	Parsonage close, taken in exchange of Mr. Seagrave	3		36			
					38		2
	John Walker, Esq.						
37	Allotment	22	1	34			
	Old Inclosures.						
145	Homestead and close	1		34			
					23	2	28
	Mr. F. Brangwin.						
61	Allotment	20	2	1			
					20	2	1
	Thomas Ricketts.						
174	Allotment	3	2	22			
	Old Inclosures.						
156	House and close		1	35			
163	Cottage and garden	1		14			
					5		31
	John Hollis.						
59	Allotment	2	3	29			
	Old Inclosures.						
148	Cottage and garden			22			
					3		11

No.		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
	JOHN PATRICK.						
68	First allotment	35	1	20			
65	Second ditto	36					
					71	1	20
	THOMAS BODDINGTON.						
43	Allotment		1	11			
	Old Inclosures.						
120	Shop, Barn, Close, taken in Exchange of S. Churchill		3	16			
121	Mill Pike, taken in Exchange of the Duke of Marlborough		1	6			
					1	1	33
	TRUSTEES OF SANDFORD POOR.						
167	Allotment.	2	3	21			
					2	3	21
	EDWARD MOBBS.						
70	Allotment.	3	2	15			
					3	2	15
	JAMES PARSONS.						
151	Allotment		1	33			
	Old Inclosures.						
153	House and Yard			30			
						2	23
	RICHARD HUGHES.						
20	Allotment		2	10			
	Old Inclosures.						
147	House and Garden			38			
						3	8
	WILLIAM LUING.						
22	Allotment		1	30			
						1	30
	REV. EDWARD SEAGRAVE.						
16	Allotment for Glebe Land	32	1	29			
14	First Allotment for Tithes	44	3	17			
34	Second, ditto	126	3	4			
15	Duke of Marlborough, second allotment taken in Exchange	2	3	26			
	Old Inclosures.						
158	Homestead	2	3	26			
					209	3	2

No.		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
	Poor.						
32	Allotment	13	3	6			
					13	3	6
	Old Inclosures.						
	John Parsons.						
149	Cottage			3			
149*	Cottage and Garden		1	5			
						1	8
	Parish Officers.						
150	Cottage			3			
160	Cottage			3			
							6
	Ann Simons.						
6	Cottage and Garden						10
	T. Chilton,						
146	Cottage and Garden						21
	Jonathan Jarvis.						
154	Cottage, Garden, and Orchard					3	30
	Ann Langford.						
162	Cottage and Garden						16
					920		16
	Stone Pits in Westcott Barton.						
A			1	37			
C			1	37			
G			2				
H			1	21			
J		1	1	34			
					3	1	9
	Roads.						
	In Westcott Barton and Middle Barton				51		11

CHAPTER X.

THE MANOR AND ESTATES.

Westcott Barton is not particularised by name in Domesday Book. It would seem that, in the survey of the 21st

Will. Conq., 1086-7, there was but one and the same return by the Commissioners for all the Bartons of this district, and they are accounted for as Land of the Bishop of Baieux; Land of Roger d'Ivri; and Land of the Bishop of Lisieux.*

In c. 1154, 1 Hen. II., Humphrey, son of Odo de Barton, had possession of one knight's fee of the estate of Manasser Arsic.†

In 1216, 1 Hen. III., Hugo Peynel held one knight's fee of William de Kaynes in Westcote Barton.‡

In 1273, 2 Ed. I., Edmund Earl of Cornwall was seized of a holding in West Barton.§

In 1278, 7 Ed. I., Peter de Barton was found possessed of one knight's fee in Little Barton, which he held of Robert de Rennes, and there were in the ville 9 villanes, 10 free tenants, and 2 cottmen.‖

In 1316, 9 Ed. I., in a transcript of the record entitled Nomina Villarum, preserved among the Harleian MSS., No. 6,281, in the British Museum, and which are the returns made to writs issued to all the sheriffs to certify what townships there were in each hundred, and who were the lords thereof, with a view of raising certain military levies, Hugh de Barton is named as Lord of the Manor ¶ of Little Barton.

* Appendix No. 3. † Appendix No. 4. ‡ Appendix No. 5.
§ Appendix No. 6. ‖ Appendix No. 7.

¶ The name of *Manor* is either from the French, "Manoir," or from the Latin, "Manendo," as the usual residence of the owner on his land. *Aula, Halla, Haula,* the *Hall,* was the chief mansion house, and was the usual appendage of a manor. In one instance in Domesday, Halla is used for a manor, fol. 29, B.

"Manors continued to be erected till the Statute 'Quia Emptores,' which passed 18 Ed. I., and numerous parcels of land which now form manors of themselves, at the time of the Domesday survey must have been parcels of other manors still in existence."—Extracted from Ellis's Introduction to Domesday Book, vol. i.

"A manor was formerly such a compass of ground which was granted by the king to some baron or great person for him and his family to dwell on, and to exercise some jurisdiction within that place, and perform such services and pay such rent as the king required. Afterwards this grantee parcelled out his land to others, requiring from them similar services, &c., and these grantees became lords of manors. The beginning of these grants was some time after the Conquest, for we read of no manors before that time."—From Lex Maneriorum, by W. Nelson, Esq., fol., Savoy, 1746, p. 148.

Names of ratepayers in the year 1327-8, 2 Ed. III., are given in the Appendix.*

The Lordship of Barton, including portions of it which have acquired distinctive titles, is found after this date in the possession of members of the family of John de St. John de Lageham,† till it passed into that of the Loveyns in 1351; from the Loveyns it went to the St. Clere's in 1407; and about the middle of the 15th century the manor of Barton St. John, or Great Barton, was in the hands of William Chamberlayne,‡ son and heir of Richard Chamberlayne, who was son and heir of Margaret, wife of Philip Saint Clare. It seems to have remained in this family for about one hundred years, when a licence, dated 5th of May, 35th year of Hen. VIII., 1543, was granted to Sir Edward Chamberlayne, Leonard Chamberlayne, and Dorothy, his wife, for the alienation of the manor to John Nudygate, father to the said Dorothy, and Richard Cripps. It may be assumed that this was procured only for the purpose of effecting some settlement or family arrangement.

21st Oct., 38 Hen. VIII., 1546, Leonard Chamberlayne and John Blundell obtained, with other parcels of the revenues belonging to the late cathedral church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Oxford; Abbey of Oseney, lately dissolved; the advowson of the Church§ of Great Barton; as also all rents, services of customary tenants, and customary lands in Barton Odo, Great Barton, Middle Barton, and Westcote, to hold the same of the king and his successors in chief by the service of a 40th part of a knight's fee, amounting to 56s. 8d. by the year.‖

* Appendix No. 8.

† See also "Account of Sandford," by Rev. Ed. Marshall, Parker and Co., Oxford, Lond., 1866, where are drawn out the particulars of the descent at pp. 14, 15, with reference to the pedigrees in Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii., p. 322—5.

‡ Judgment given in an Exchequer suit, 34 Hen. VI., 1455.

§ The Church of Great Barton was given to the Canons of Oseney, c. 1209, 10 and 11 K. John; and in 1228 Roger de St. John confirmed the gift of it, which his father had made.—See the Account of Sandford, p. 11.

‖ Taken from Particulars of Grants in the Augmentation Office.

By letters patent, bearing date September 27, 1532, 24 Hen. VIII., the King had granted to the Right Reverend Father in God, John Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and others (int. als.), all his manor, &c., with their appurtenances, in Steeple Barton, Co. Oxon, which were forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of Thomas Lord Cardinal Wolsey, to hold to them and their heirs, to the use of the Dean and Canons of King Henry the Eighth's College in Oxford.

On the erection of Bishoprics, after the suppression of the Abbeys, Oseney was made, in 1542, the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary. It only continued so, however, for a short time, for in 1546 the King's College in Oxford, which had been founded by Wolsey in 1525, and called Cardinal College, and was refounded by Henry VIII. in 1532, under the name of King's College, was turned into the Cathedral Church and the Episcopal See, translated from Oseney, with the possessions of that Abbey.

During this period, embracing parts of the 14th and 15th centuries, the names of some other landowners and persons who had from time to time become seized with an interest in the manors were—

In 1322—Nicolas at Putte.*
1324—Johannes Bussebye de Welcombegrene.*
1356—*a*Willus de Sharshull.†
1375—Rich. Page de Nether Worton.†
1436—Johannes Aston.†
1438—Henricus Wilforde et Johannes Francke Clericus.†
1451—Johanna Legh.†
1457—*b*Sir John Dynham, Knight,† who held the manors of Barton Œde, otherwise Sharshill Barton, Rowlesham, and Dernford, and also

* Calend. Inquis. P.M., vol. i., pp. 269, 281.

† Ditto, vol. ii., pp. 204, 355 ; vol. iv., pp. 173, 186, 250, 279.

a William de Shareshull, Co. Stafford, King's Serjeant, 1330 ; Just. K. B. 1333 ; Ch. K. B. 1350.—Foss' Judges of England, vol. iii., p. 504.

"24 Ed. III. William de Shareshull had licence from the King to exchange with the Canons of Oseney certain lands in Tewe Parva, Sandford, and Oxford, for others at Barton, Endon, and Rowlesham."—Dugd. Monast., vol. vi., p. 249.

b Sir John Dynham, Knight, assisted at the siege of Calais in 1436. He died in 1457, 36 Hen. VI., leaving Joanna his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Richard

sundry messuages, lands, and woods within those manors, and Stepull Aston Manor ut de Honore de Wodestoke.

By an Inquis. post mortem, 6th Nov., 1 Eliz., 1558, John Blundell is found to be seized (int. als.) of the manor of Great Barton, with lands in Middle Barton, also the Rectory and Advowson of Great Barton.

By his will, dated 1st April, 1557, he left the same to his wife for her life, and after her death to his five daughters and their heirs, the said manor and rectory being worth £79 12s. 1d. of money and 1lb. of pepper per annum. The estate was held of the Queen of the Manor of Woodstock, by the suit and view of Frankpledge, twice a year, and the rent of 13s. 4d., called head silver, at Michaelmas yearly. The daughters and heirs of the said John Blundell were Elizabeth, wife of Edward Hogan; Mary, wife of Gerard Croker; Theodora, Ann, and Susanna. Justinian Champneys afterwards married Theodora; Thomas Cordell married Ann, who died without issue; Richard Freston married Susanna, who died without issue living, but having had issue. Richard was tenant pour le courtesie d'Angleterre.

Upon a suit of partition* 21 Eliz. 1578-9; promoted by Richard Freston, the rectory and vicarage of Steeple Barton was divided in fifths; and Ann's fifth part in thirds, viz., to Edward and Elizabeth Hogan, Mary Croker, Justinian and Theodora Champneys; and the said Justinian and Theodora had for their part, the site of the Manor of Great Barton with other parcels of land. This portion was conveyed

de Arcubus, surviving him, and John Dynham, his son and heir, who also became a Knight, and distinguished himself at Calais in 1455. Elizabeth Fitzwalter was his wife, but dying without male heirs 17 Hen. VII., 1501, his sisters and their representatives inherited his estates, one of these being Sir John Arundell, Knight, son of Sir Thomas Arundell, Knight, by Katherine, his third sister.

Dugdale's Baronetage, vol. i., p. 515.
Lipscomb's Hist. of Bucks, vol. i., pp. 475-6.
Collinson's Somersetshire, vol. ii., p. 362.
Baker's Chronicle, fol., 1660, p. 209.

* "It is agreed for law, in 26 Hen. VIII., fol. 4, that if a manor descend to three coparceners, and they make partition so that each of them have part of the demesne and part of the services, that every one of them hath a manor, and that each one of them shall have a Court Baron."—See Burton's Leicestershire, fol., Lond., 1622, p. 91.

in 1714, by the representatives of Richard Hawkins, Citizen and Grocer of London, (having in the mean time passed through other hands) to Francis* Page, of the Inner Temple, Esq., who in the year following, obtained by purchase certain of the lands and tithes† which had been assigned to Edward Hogan and Elizabeth his wife.

In 1721, the estate of Gerard Croker was in the possession of Miles Parker, and in the same year the tithes of Middle Barton were sold to the Duke of Marlborough, who thus became joint-patron of the vicarage of Steeple Barton with Sir Francis Page and Joseph Taylor, Esq., owner of another of the shares of the manor and tithes of Great Barton.

The Duke of Marlborough's interest in Great Barton (albeit the appurtenant share of the advowson has not passed W. W. p. 54) was transferred to Henry Welbore, Viscount Clifden, who on the 10th of March, 1792, married Lady Caroline Spencer, eldest daughter of George, fourth Duke of Marlborough. The Duke's estate at Westcott Barton and Middle Barton, purchased of Mr. Loggin, c. 1777, was sold to the said Viscount Clifden in 1811.

1st and 2nd August, 1740, the estate at Barton of the Hon. Sir Francis Page, Knight, was conveyed in trust for Francis Bourne, Esq., son of his niece Isabella, Mr. Bourne eventually took the name of Page, and died in 1803; the property then passed to Richard Bourne, of Elmsley Castle, Worcestershire, brother of the aforesaid Francis. Richard did not take the name of Page, having previously assumed that of Charlett.

* Francis Page, second son of the Reverend Nicholas Page, Vicar of Bloxham, was knighted and made King's Serjeant, 1715—Baron of the Exchequer, 1718—Justice of the King's Bench, 1727. He lies buried in a chapel on the north side of Steeple Aston Church. Ancient monuments of this chapel which no longer exist, were according to the MSS. of Anthony a Wood, recumbent effigies representing some of the Dinham family, who were formerly Lords of one of the Manors.

Foss' Judges of England, vol. iii, p. 143; Wing's Antiq. and Hist. of Steeple Aston, 1845.

† In 1847, the tithes not dealt with by the inclosure of 1796-7, were commuted and apportioned upon the estates of Henry Hall; Viscount Clifden; John Painter; and William Wing. (W. W., p. 57.) This latter being known as Whistlow Farm, once the property of the Brangwins and formerly in the possession or occupation of Robert Dormer.

In 1804, this Estate was sold to William Sturgess Bourne, Esq., (from whom in 1846, w. w.) it was purchased by the late Henry Hall, Esq., of Barton Abbey.

Mr. Taylor, who died in 1732, left his estate in Steeple Barton, Middle Barton, and Westcott, to John, the son of his brother Edward and from John it passed to his only son Edward Taylor, of Steeple Aston, who at his death in 1797, left his Barton as well as his Steeple Aston property to Mary, daughter of John Lock, Esq., of Chipping Norton, she married William Mister, Esq., of Shipston-on-Stour, and this property then came to be sold; the latter has thus passed into the possession of the Lechmere family, and the Barton into the family of Painter, of Mixbury; this is now held in two moieties, Mr. Joseph Painter having the House and Manor allotment with other lands, and Mr. Thomas Painter the remainder. The Painters who succeeded to Mr. Taylor's manorial rights in Middle Barton, succeeded also to his share of the advowson of the Parsonage, which has lately been purchased of them by the Duke of Marlborough.

The Manor House and Estate at Barton Œde, otherwise Sesswell's Barton, probably came into the Dormer family through the marriage of Geoffrey Dormer, Esq., of Chearsley with Ursula, daughter of Bartholomew Collingridge, Esq., of Towersey, who had married an Arundell. Ursula was heir general of Arundell (Sir Thomas) who married Katharine, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Dynham. See Lipscomb's Bucks, Vol. 1, p. 477.

This house, now styled Barton Abbey, was built by John Dormer, c. 1524. But before many years elapsed it passed by sale into the family of Sheldon, of Worcestershire, "Mr. Ralph Sheldon made great alterations within the house in 1678–79." (Wood, MS. 8455. Bodl. Lib.) At the commencement of the present century, it was in the possession of William Willan, Esq. (W. W.) who about the year 1822, sold his property at Barton to William Hall, Esq., of Oxford, Grandfather of the present A. W. Hall, Esq.

C. Cotterell Dormer, Esq., of Rousham, holds occasional courts for the manor of Steeple Barton, with its appurtenances.

Previous to the death of John Blundell in 1558, who, as has been stated, had acquired the Manor of Great Barton, that known as Little or Westcott Barton, had passed on as a distinct Lordship or Manor. It is seen by a deed dated 34 Henry VIII, 1542, that Robert Beckingham, of Stonesfield, Gent., son and heir of Richard Beckingham of Pudlicot, Esq., and Eleanor his wife, did demise the Manor or Hall of Westcott Barton, with its lands, tenements, and appurtenances to John Cupper, Gent., for a term of twenty-one years.—It is probable that this Manor came into the family of Beckingham through the marriage of the above named Richard, with Eleanor, the youngest daughter of Sir Robert Harcourt, Knight of the body to King Henry VII, whose only son John died unmarried; Sir Robert was standard bearer at the battle of Bosworth field; his tomb is to be seen in the Church of Stanton Harcourt. The Harcourts with much probability became originally possessed of the estate by the marriage of Sir Richard Harcourt, of Witham, Berks, (whose will was proved October 25, 1486) with Edith, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas St. Clere.* It appears from the pedigree drawn up by Lipscomb in his history of Buckinghamshire, that this family had an early connexion with the Sharshulls, who were interested in Barton; Sir Richard Harcourt who died without male issue previous to the year 1351, and whose brother Thomas was a direct ancestor of the great Sir Robert, having married Katherine daughter of Sir William Sharshull, Knight, one of the justices of the King's Bench in the time of Edward III.

In 1549, 4 Ed. VI., Simon Parret conveyed to the President (Owen Oglethorpe) and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, three acres of arable land in Westcott Barton.†

In 1557, John Coper (*sic* in the Record) purchased the advowson of the parsonage of Westcott Barton from the Crown, the same, it would seem, having been granted with other the possessions of the Abbots and Monks of Ensham and Oseney to Wolsey by Hen. VIII. for the endowment of his College at Oxford, which subsequently formed parcel

* See Nicholls' Leicestershire, Vol. iv. Part i. p. 17.

† See Appendix, No. ix.

of the King's foundation of the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and after the resignation of the Dean and Canons thereof in 1545, being surrendered, again became the property of the Crown.*

By a deed of relief dated 1625, 1 Charles I, it appears that upon an inquisition after the death of Richard Cupper, it was found that John Cupper, on the 11th of June, 1580, 23rd of Elizabeth, had conveyed to the use of Richard Cupper and his heirs for ever the Manor, &c., and the advowson of the Church of Westcott Barton; that Richard Cupper died in the 25th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1582, leaving a daughter and sole heiress of the age of eight months and sixteen days; that the manor, &c., &c., were held of the late Queen in her right of the Duchy of Lancaster by military service, but by what part of a knight's fee it did not appear.

By another inquisition it had been seen that John Hayes, Gentleman, of Maiden Newton, Dorset, had married Elizabeth in her minority, and that through her he had become possessed of the Manor, etc., of Westcott Barton, with the advowson of the Church.

In 1612, 9th of James 1st, John Hayes conveyed the manor, etc., to John Martin of Wilcot; the advowson and right of presentation to the church had at this period been alienated from the manor.

In 1624, 22nd James I., the manor, with its lands, tenements, and appurtenances, was assigned by John Martin to Richard Fford, who seems to have disposed of it during his lifetime, he died 1638, 14 Charles I. About this time the Buswell family came to reside in Westcott Barton, being possessed of almost the entire parish besides the manor.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century, Thomas Dandridge, of Tackley, Gentleman, is found to have acquired the farm, now known as Park Place, formerly in the occupapation of Richard Fford.

Between 1772 and 1795, part of the estate of the Buswells was sold to Mr. Weston; this is now the interest in Westcott Barton of A. W. Hall, Esq., and another part, Horsehay Farm came into the possession of Mr. John Patrick.

* See Appendix, No. x.

The manor with other parcels of lands was purchased by Samuel Churchill, Esq., of Deddington. In 1821, one moiety of the manor with certain lands was conveyed to the Rev William Wilson, D.D., of Worton ; the other passed by sale in 1847, to Mr. Isaac Berridge, of Somerton.

In 1857, the Rev. Jenner Marshall, bought the two moieties of the manor* with the other lands, tenements, and appurtenances belonging to Dr. Wilson and Mr. Berridge.

CHAPTER XI.

BRIEF NOTICES OF THE CHIEF PROPRIETORS OF 1867-8.—NAMES OF THE OTHERS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Reverend Jenner Marshall, M.A., of Worcester College. Oxford, became a freeholder in Westcott Barton, by the purchase of a small estate in 1846 of the Trustees of Mrs. Martha Rand, and has subsequently made additions to his property, embracing various allotments and old inclosures referred to under the award in the several names of S. Churchill, Esq., William Taylor, Esq., Mr. William Weston, Thomas Ricketts, Ann Simons, Ann Langford, and the Parish Officers. He is proprietor of ——— 300 acres.

Reverend Edmund L. Lockyer, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, holds with the rectorial estate, the Lot in the award map No. 20, which at the inclosure belonged to Richard Haynes ; Mr. Lockyer became the purchaser of Pittice Meadow, at the public sale of the Reverend W. Harding's estates allotted in 1796 to Mr. W. Weston. He is proprietor of ——— 212 acres.

Alexander W. Hall, Esq., of Exeter College, Oxford, succeeded to his estate in 1862 upon the death of his father, the

* The Dovecote of the Manor stood on the west of the old Manor or Hall, and was demolished when the alterations took place while Mr. Berridge was owner of the Manor.

The last Court Baron of the Manor was held in 1823.

Deputations to game keepers enrolled with the clerk of the peace, date from the year 1788 to 1827.

late Henry Hall, Esq., of Barton Abbey, who at a sale by public auction in 1855, purchased the same belonging to the Reverend William Harding, Vicar of Sulgrave, Northamptonshire. This estate at the time of the inclosure, formed the chief allotment and old inclosure of Mr. W. Weston. He is proprietor of —— 178 acres.

Henry George Agar Ellis, Viscount and Baron Clifden, of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, in the Peerage of Ireland; born 2nd August 1863, succeeded 20th February, 1866. He is proprietor of —— 72 acres.

Thomas Greenaway, Yeoman of Cutslow, in the parish of Wolvercot, purchased Horsehay farm of J. Patrick, a miller of Cassington, about the year 1840. The possessor of this farm at the time of the inclosure was John Patrick. He is proprietor of ——— 71 acres. The other proprietors are

	A.	R.	P.		
John Walker	23	2	24	Robert Ryman	House
Thomas Painter	20	2	1	Henry Cole	House and Bake House
James Hore	3	2	15	Hall & Co.	"Fox" Public House
Samuel Simson	2	3	29	Mary Haynes	Malt House, &c.
Mary Haynes	1	0	22	Solomon Jarvis	Cottages
Mary Ann Luing	0	3	14	John Savery	Ditto
James Parsons		1	35	George Baker	Ditto
Westcott Barton Poor Trustees of	13	3	6	Mary Fowler	Ditto
				James Parsons	Ditto
Sandford Poor Trustees of	*2	3	21	Thomas Brain	Ditto
				Elizabeth Reeve	Ditto
				Reps. of W. Taylor	Ditto

* These at the inclosure in 1796, were allotted to them in lieu of four acres of land, dispersed in the open fields of Westcott Barton, which were bought in the year 1756, of William Meads and Ann Roberts for the sum of twenty pounds, which is stated to be the remainder of the money bequeathed by Thomas Giles for the use of the poor of Sandford. See Charity Commissioners' Report, 1824, p. 342.

The bailiff of the Hundred Court, formerly collected for the Duke of Marlborough, as Lord Paramount, four shillings per annum, silver money, which was charged upon certain lands in Westcott Barton, and essoign money at the rate of two pence a head for suit and service in lieu of attendance at Courts, has occasionally been demanded of the inhabitants.

CHAPTER XII.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

YOUNG, in his General Survey of the Agriculture of Oxfordshire, published for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture in the year 1813, writes at page 324; "I remember the roads of Oxfordshire forty years ago, when they were in a condition formidable to the bones of all who travelled on wheels. At that period the cross-roads were impassable but with real danger. A noble change has taken place, but generally by turnpikes, which cross the country in every direction. The parish roads are greatly improved, but are still capable of much more. The turnpikes are very good."

The Act of Parliament was obtained in 1793-4 for making the road which passes from Enstone through Westcott Barton to Bicester. Previous to its formation, the way seems to have been little, if at all, better than a field-road. The river Dorne was crossed by means of a ford at the south of Westcott Green. I have been told by an old inhabitant (W. Bolton), who died in 1866, at the advanced age of 86, and who was a carter in his youth, and had often gone to market with corn, that none but those who had seen them could have any notion of the deep and dangerous condition of these ways. Here in Barton, such was the state of the road through the village, that the farmers did not attempt to convey their corn to Oxford Market by the direct way of Hopcroft's Holt Inn, nor to Chipping Norton by that through Gagingwell and Church Enstone, but in the first case preferred taking a more easy and firmer course across the open fields by the now Barton Leys Farm, and in the direction called the "Beeches," to the tenth mile-stone on the Oxford, Deddington, and Adderbury turnpike-road; here they left for the night the waggon with its load, the horses being taken off and brought home; they then, early

the next morning, started again to draw the corn the rest of the journey to the market, whence they returned on the third day. In the latter case, they went by the way of Norton Gap, leaving Radford on the left, to the twelfth milestone on the Woodstock and Chipping Norton turnpike-road; and "none but those who had been with a team would believe" (the same person thus expressed himself to me) the difficulties of the journeys. The wheels, he said, were frequently in ruts to the very nave, and dragged without revolving. The punishment to the horses by falling and floundering, the carter with whip and voice urging them on; the breaking of the harness by constant straining and irregular jerking, and the injury to the waggon by wear and tear, added considerably to the annual expense of farming. As a contrast to this now, about one hundred years later, the order is quite reversed. The parish roads are good, the turnpikes a source of complaint. This difference must chiefly be attributed to the introduction of railroads, which connect the market and commercial towns throughout the country, and have withdrawn to themselves the passenger and goods traffic, rendered the old roads less necessary for general purposes, and limited their use very much to merely local. The highways have, from an early date, been made and maintained by a charge on the parochial rates, which have varied according to the circumstances of the neighbourhood through which they were constructed, and their improvement has been of late greatly stimulated by the Highway Act, 25 and 26 Vict. ch. 61. The turnpikes, on the other hand, have been made and maintained by the trustees or commissioners, who have, from time to time, obtained powers under Acts of Parliament to borrow money for the purpose of putting certain highways into a more useful state, and to levy tolls on horses, cattle, and carriages passing along them to keep them efficient, to pay the interest of the debt and the salaries and expenses of the officers of management. From the above-mentioned causes, the tolls on many roads have greatly diminished, and the surveyors can, with difficulty, only provide for the commonest repairs upon them, and for rendering them passable for the lighter vehicles

even which the modern wants of society have made requisite. A state of things has thus come about which is leading to further legislation, and which may, ere long, result in the total abolition of turnpike-gates and the burden of the roads' maintenance being thrown again in part, if not entirely, upon the common liability of the rate-paying, and not the travelling public.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE NEW BRIDGES.

In the spring of 1867 a subscription was raised in the neighbourhood for the purpose of building a bridge of sufficient width for carriages to pass to and fro over the Dorne at the bottom of Pound Lane, the ford being very inconvenient for the increased public traffic and travelling along the Worton and Deddington road. That styled in the parish books "Westcott Bridge," and stated in 1755 to have been repaired with the "great stones drawn from the Pound," p. 32, one of which measured no less than nine feet in length, three feet in breadth, and ten inches in depth, sufficed for foot passengers only, though on extreme occasions it could be used as a bridle way. The bridge was commenced in July of the above-named year, and was completed within six weeks, at a cost of about £121. It consists of one arch, the span being eight feet wide by four deep. The stone was obtained from a field adjoining, on the west. Mr. James Hopcroft, of Deddington, was the contractor and builder. It was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Peter Bennett, the district surveyor of highways, and was thus reported upon in Jackson's Oxford Journal of Jan. 4, 1868:—"Oxfordshire Epiphany Quarter Sessions—County Bridges—The county surveyor's certificate that a new public bridge between Middle and Westcott Barton has been erected

to his satisfaction having been read, the bridge was declared a 'County Bridge.'"

In the autumn of 1868 another bridge over the same stream, on the Bicester and Enstone turnpike-road, was rebuilt at the expense of the county, the old bridge having become unsafe. The stone for this bridge was obtained from the same pit as the former. Mr. John Fisher, county surveyor, was the architect, and W. Grimsley, of Middle Barton, the contractor for the same, at £95.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE LAND TAX AND OTHER PROPERTY TAXES.

THE land-tax on Westcott Barton amounts to a total of £41, which comprises the sums of £20 9s. 2d. assessed and exonerated, and £20 10s 10d. assessed and not exonerated. The disproportion observable in this tax, levied upon various places, arises from the more improved and increasing value of land in some counties and parishes over others. The assessment is a fixed charge of one shilling in the pound on the valuation of the estates taken in the year 1692. It has frequently been the subject of legislation, with a view principally to encourage its redemption; but, all things considered, it does not seem that it would be to the advantage of the landowner,* unless he contemplated building extensively, whatever pecuniary inducements might be held out to him to do so, that he should effect any further redemption of the charge.

As regards the assessment of property in the parish for other taxable purposes, that for the Union relief of the poor, and the maintenance of highways is £1,525 (1868); and as regards the Poor-rates, while, by the returns to Parliament

* See Handy-book of Property Law, by Lord St. Leonards, 2nd edit., Edin. and Lond., 1858, p. 60.

as stated by Young, the average of the county was 4s. 8d. in the pound in 1803 (Young's Survey, p. 43), the rate of Westcott Barton for that year was only 4s. 1d., the total money raised by Poor-rates within the year ending Easter, 1803, being £147 8s. 4d. (p. 57), and the rent of land being 20s an acre. The population at the census of 1801 was 184. The total money raised by order of the Union Board of Guardians within the year ending Michaelmas, 1865, was £133 6s. 3½d., including the County-rate demand of £33 4s. 8d. The census of 1861 returned the parish as consisting of 302 persons. Under the new Valuation Act, the average rent of land to farm with buildings in Westcott Barton at the date 1865 appears to be 30s. 9d. an acre; the gross estimated rental of the parish, £1,814. A seven years' average charged upon the parish, and ending Lady-day, 1868, amounted to £106 18s., which includes the Highway-rate. A seven years' average charged for the County-rate at the same date was £31 9s. 4d. The Cattle Plague demand upon the parish (which itself was not visited by the plague) was £38 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

BUCKLAND, in his volume entitled Curiosities of Natural History, London, 1865, pp. 64, 65, says: "I have heard of a species of British rat that has become nearly extinct. Mr. Blick, of Islip, informs me that, some years ago, he well recollects seeing in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire a small species of black water-rat, shaped like a mole, with a long body and short legs, and a short, thick head, but this rat is now very rare. The fishermen report that the common water-rat has killed them. It is reported that they are still to be found in Barton Brook, near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire."

In the month of March, 1859, a mole of a peculiar colour—fallow, inclining to white—was caught in Westcott

Old Mead, near Sandford Hedge. Jesse, in his "Gleanings in Natural History," relates an anecdote of a mole-catcher having once shown him a white, or rather a cream-coloured mole, which he had caught near the Robin Hood Gate in Richmond Park. "These variations," he says, "in the colour of the mole are extraordinary, and I have never yet seen them noticed by any one who has published remarks on the animal" (pp. 135, 136, London, 1843).

A tract of land in this and the adjoining parish of Sandford, which was formerly wet and swampy, and much frequented by snipes, bears the name of Snipemoor.* It extends from the left of the turnpike-road leading from Barton to Enstone, as far as the Radford Field. The cultivation of the land consequent upon the inclosure of the parish has rendered it useless as feeding ground for these birds, and it has of late years been entirely forsaken. The field retains now the name only, without the slightest appearance of a snipemoor.

A field in Barton, called "Friar's Scrubbs," serves to keep in remembrance the former connection of the district with a Religious House.

Family of Buswell

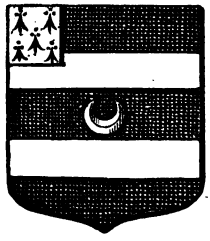
The family of Buswell who for about a century and a half, resided in Westcott Barton have entirely disappeared from the parish, leaving the remains of between forty and fifty of their members deposited in the Churchyard. It is now represented by the Reverend William Buswell, Rector of Widford, Essex; he is son of John Buswell, of Oxford, Solicitor, who was buried here in 1824. William Boseville, High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, 1650† was of this family. He was of Wadham College in the University of Oxford, and was created Doctor of Law, June 30, 1630, 6 Ch. I. Wood in

* A piece of ground in the parish, called Snitemore. Rawlinson's MSS., c. 1720, Bodl. Lib.

† Davenport's Lords Lieutenant and High Sheriffs of Oxfordshire, from 1086 to 1868.

his Athenæ et Fasti Oxonienses, vol. 1, p. 868, fol. Lond. 1691, says that "Will : Boswell was a learned civilian, and was afterwards High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, about 1652—dying unmarried April, 1678 ; aged 79 years ; he was buried in All Saint's Church, in the city of Oxford near the grave of his father William Boswell, sometimes Alderman of the said city." In Guillim's Display of Heraldry, p. 372, sect. v. ch. xix, fol. Lond., 1724, the arms are thus described : "Ar, five fusils in fess gules, each charged with a martlet or, and in chief three bear's heads erased sa. muzzled of the third, granted June 10, 1638, to Dr. William Bosvile and Edward his brother, sons of William Bosvile, sometime alderman of Oxford, who was the son of James Bosvile, of Yorkshire." In Wood's id., Vol. ii, p. 693, one Thomas Bosvile or Boswell, a colonel in the King's Army, was made Master of Arts, November 1, 1642, in the Caroline creation when Charles the first retired to Oxford after the battle of Edgehill. The surname has been spelt at various times Boisville, Bosvile, Boswell, Buswell, Buselle. "There are few families in England," says Burke in his Landed Gentry, 1858," which can be traced by means of authentic evidence through so many centuries as that of Bosevile. The surname is found in England from nearly the time of the conquest, when in all probability it was introduced."

Family of Marshall.



In the reign of James I, there was resident on his own estate at Little Tew, one Ralph Marshall, from whose sons

Ralph and Nicholas, sprang two branches, the elder Ralph migrated to Ardley, and this branch became extinct, about the middle of the last century; the property there was sold and now belongs to Mrs. Ann Hind; the younger Nicholas was settled at Enstone, and at the beginning of the eighteenth century his great grandson Nicholas was living there, who in 1735 married Esther, the niece of Joseph Taylor, of Sandford, owner of one of the portions of the manor and advowson of Great Barton, she was sister to William Taylor, who in 1746 purchased the estate of the Dandridge family at Barton. Their grandson Edward married twice, first Priscilla, daughter of Samuel Churchill, who succeeded the Buswells in the manor of Westcott Barton, she died without issue—secondly Mary Anne, daughter of Dr. James Burton, Canon of Christ Church, and Rector of Over Worton and Lower Worton. The issue of this marriage was three sons and two daughters; the eldest son Edward, is owner of the family estates at Enstone and Sandford, is a widower and has issue—the second is the author of these Memorials, he married in 1852, Elizabeth Kelson, eldest daughter of John Stothert, of Bathwick, of the family of Stothert of Cargen, N.B. By her he has issue:

Jenner Guest, b. March 26, 1861
Francis Eden, b. July 12, 1863.
John Mortimer, b. August 18, 1864, d. Nov. 10.
Elizabeth Stothert.
Mary Anne Burton.
Eleanor Katharine.
Alice Susanna.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

POPE NICHOLAS' TAXATION OF THE LIVING—NONARUM INQUISITIONES—VALUATION IN THE KING'S BOOKS—PENSIONS AND PORCIONS IN THE ABBEYS OF EYNESHAM AND OSENEY—GRANTS OF LAND TO OSENEY—GRANTS OF THE ADVOWSON AND OF LANDS TO EYNESHAM.

Taxatio Eccles. P. Nicolai, c. 1292-3, p. 31.
Lincoln' Diocesis.
Decanatus de Wodestock.
Archidiaconatus Oxon'. Lincoln' Spirit'.

Eccl̄ia de Barton' Parva deduct' pens' . . . . . £4 6s. 8d.
Pens' Abb'is de Egnesham in eâdem . . . . . 6s. 8d.

Beneficia Eccl̄eastica ad x mr̄c' et infra taxat' quor' possessores aliunde non sunt beneficiati, p. 41.
Archid' Oxon'.

Wodestock. Eccl̄ia de p̄va Barton' deduct' pens' . . . . . £4 6s. 8d.

Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scacc. Temp. Regis Edward III. 1327—1377.
Decanat. de Wodestock, p. 138.
Barton P'va.

Eccl̄ia p̄och' ejusd̄m cū omībz suis porc̄onibz taxat' ad iiiiˡⁱ. vⁱˢ. viiiᵈ. cujus non' predict' assed' ad liiiˢ. iiiiᵈ. et nō plus p̄ inquis' jurat' predict' q' gleb' cū fen' et al' dec' val' xxviiiˢ. iiiiᵈ. nec sunt ibīd̄m ut dicūt catallar' &c.

Valor Ecclesiasticus 26 Hen. VIII. 1534.
Westcote Barton, vol. ii., p. 183.
Drugonus Fever. Rector ibm̄ et Rectoria sua valet pr. anm.

	£	s.	d.
In omībus decimis oblac' tr' et aliis p̄vents pr. anm. cōibus annis	vii.	x.	ob'q'
Sm̄a.	vii.	x.	ob'q'
Unde—In resoluc. antis. Epō Lincoln. et ejus Archno pr anm.		x.	ob'q'
Sm̄a.		x.	ob'q'
et rem' clar'	vii.		
Dec'a. p̄s.		xiii.	

Eynesham Monastery,* *ib.*, vol. ii., p. 211. Anthony Dunstone, Abbot.
Pensions and Porcions in Oxfordshire.

	s.	d.
In the Dioc' of Lincolne.		
In the p̄ishe churche of Litill Barton	vi.	viii.

* Eynesham Monastery, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded for Benedictine Monks by Ethelmar Earl of Cornwall. King Edward confirmed it 1005. Robert Bluet, Bishop of Lincoln was a benefactor. Its revenues were valued at £421 16s. 1d.

Decanat' Oxon' in Com' Oxon' et E'pi Lincoln' Dioc', p. 215b.
Monasterii de Osney* in com P'.D'.C'.O'. Joh'ne Burton, Abb'te ibm.
Barton Odonis, Barton Magna,
Medyll Barton, et Wescot, p. 217.

	£	s. d.	
Valet in Reddit' tenenc' custum' p^r an^m.		x. v.	xxviii. x. v.
Firma Rectorie et terr' prat' pasc' et pastur' dñic'			
Ibm̄ sic' dimiss' Johī Hanwell p. indentur'. xxviii.			

Unde in.

Ꝑpet' rep's.

Perpetua Elemosin' distr' inter paupes' poch' per an^m.		x.	£ iiii.
Decim solut' Abbat' et Convent' Colcestr' an^tim imp̄p̄m ex composicōe		ix.	
Decim' solut' Colleg' de Eton pro terr' in Middel Barton p an^m. ex compōe		x.	
Et valet clare		xxviii. x. v.	

The Tithes payable to the Abbot and Convent of Colchester were given by Eudo Sewer, or Steward, in the Courts of William Conq., William Rufus, and King Henry the First. He was founder of the Abbey dedicated to St. John in the year 1096. These tithes in composition became the property of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church,† and, having reverted to the Crown, formed part of the grant by King Henry the Eighth to Leonard Chamberlain and John Blundell, of the rectory and premises of Great Barton, otherwise Steeple Barton, Barton Odo, Mydle Barton, and Westcote, with the exception of the reprise to the College of Eton.

The Charge to Eton College has relation to an arrangement with the Abbot and Convent of Oseney concerning two parts of the tithes of the Lordship of Robert Arsic in Little Barton for the payment instead thereof of ten shillings annually to the Priory of Cogges, near Witney, by the Abbey of Oseney, which claimed the tithes for the Church of Great Barton against the Abbot and Convent of Fiscamp in Normandy. The Priory was an alien cell founded by the monks of Fiscamp, to whom Manasser de Arsic, reserving to himself the Lordship, had given the Church of Cogges, with certain lands and tithes in divers places. (See *post.*) "After the dissolution of the foreign cells, Henry the Sixth, in pursuance of a plan projected by his father, made Cogges a part of the demesnes with which he endowed his College of Eton."‡ This payment from Barton has now been extinguished.

Priory of Cogges.

(A renewal of a grant of Manasser Arsic to the Abbot and Monks of Fiscamp, and a gift of two garbs of tithe at Barton.)

Num. ii.

Alia carta ejusdem Manasserii Arsic. (Dugd. Monast., vol. vi., p. 1003.)

Cartæ Antiquæ (N. 9.) (In Bibl. Harl. MS. 2044, fol. 105.

Anno ab incarnatione MCiii. Manasserus Arsic renovavit cartam suam quam prius Fiscanensi Ecclesiæ fecerat de rebus suis coram Domino Willielmo

* Osney Monastery, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded for Blacke Canons by Robert, son of Nigel d'Oiley, 1139. Its revenues were valued at £755 18s. 6d.—Speed's History of England, B. 9, ch. xxi., p. 1074, fol., Lond., 1632; Catalogue of Religious Houses mostly suppressed by K. Hen. VIII.

† See Account of Sandford, by Rev. E. Marshall, pp. 58, 62.

‡ See History of Witney, by the Rev. Dr. Giles, Lond., J. R. Smith, p. 72-3; also Kennett's Paroc. Antiq., vol. i., p. 110.

Abbate tertio, et Monachis et hominibus ejusdem, tertio nonas Novembris apud Coges et ibi tunc concessit domum suum de Cogis et ecclesiam inde faciendam, et eccliam ipsius Villæ, cum terra ad eam pertinente et terram ad duas carucas et boscum ad ardendum et ad omnia opera monachorum et viridarium suum. Dedit ad Berton duas garbas. Hæc omnia dedit volente et consentiente uxore suâ, et filiis suis. Testes &c. Signum Manasserii. Signum Roberti filii ejus.

Ecclesia Collegiata de Eton (juxta Windesore in com. Buckingham).

Num. xii.

Carta dicti Henrici Sexti de dotatione ejusdem.

Dugd. Monast., vol vi., p. 1436.

A Composition between the Abbot and Convent of Oseney and the Abbot and Convent of Fiscamp concerning Tithes in Little Barton.

(From the Oseney Chartulary in the possession of the Dean and Canons of Ch. Ch., Oxford.)

Fol. lix. b. lx. Compositio inter nos et Monachos de Fiscampo de decimis in Parva Bartona.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum inspecturis. Abbas Eynesham et Decanus Oxon. Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra nos mandatum Domini Papæ in hæc verba suscepisse.

Honorius Episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis Abbati Eynesham. Priori Sanctæ Frideswyde et Decano Oxon. Linc. Dioc. Salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Dilecti filii Abbas et Conventus Osenei ordinis Sancti Augusti nobis conquerendo monstrarunt quod cum Abbas et Conventus de Lyra ordinis Sancti Benedicti et quidam alii Hereford, Wigorn, Dioc. et Lincoln Dioc. Super decimis et rebus aliis injuriant eisdem. Ideoque discretioni vestre per Apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus convocatis partibus audiatis causam et appellatione remota fine debito terminetis quod decreveritis per censuram Ecclesiasticam firmiter observari. Testes autem qui fuerint nominati si se gratia odio vel timore subtraxerint per censuram eandem appellatione cessante cogatis veritati testimonium perhibere. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis intercesse, duo vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Dat. Lateran. iiij non. Decemb. Pontificatus nostri anno quinto.

Harum igitur auctoritate literarum Abbas et Conventus Osenei per procuratorem in presentia nostra constituti duas partes decimarum Dominici Roberti Arsic in Parva Bartona asserebant de jure communi ad ecclesiam suam de Magna Bartona pertinere, quas ab Abbate de Fiscampo instanter petebant. Qui per procuratorem videlicet Rogerum tunc temporis Priorem de Coges coram nobis comparuerat. Cum igitur idem procurator ad totam causam motam super dictis decimis inter prædictos Abbates et Conventus datus literas procuratorias coram nobis in judicio exhibuisset, in quibus continabatur quod Abbas et Conventus de Fiscampo ratum essent havituri quicquid in prædicta causa egisset, tandem post multas alterationes communes inter partes lis amicabiliter in hunc modum conquievit videlicet quod predictus procurator Abbatis et Conventus de Fiscampo. Abbati et Conventui de Oseneia predictas decimas ad perpetuam firmam concessit et eosdem in corporalem possessionem induxit pro decem solidos stirlingorum singulis annis apud Oseneiam Priori de Coges ad festum Sancti Michaelis sive infra Octabas ejusdem solvendis. Si non

aliqua decimarum pertinens ad dictam compositionem venerit alteri parti penam viginti solidorum persolvet. Nos igitur hanc compositionem ratam habentes auctoritate domini Papæ eam duximus confirmare. In cujus rei perpetuam memoriam literis procuratoriis Abbatis et Conventus Fiscampi traditis Abbati et Conventui Osenei una cum sigillo Prioris de Coges Priore de Sanctæ Frideswyde ad totam causam literatorie excusato sigilla nostra apposuimus Hiis testibus, &c.

A Grant of Twenty-five Acres of Land to Oseney Abbey, by Thomas Hyde.

(From the Oseney chartulary in the possession of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.)

Fol. XXIII — Hyda et Westkote Barton.
P. 61. — Carta Thomæ de Hyda de XXV Acris.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Hyda dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Osenei et domino Ricardo abbati et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus viginti quinque acras terre arabilis cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in campis de Westkote Barton, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Quatuor duo decem acre jacent in campo aquilonari scilicet in cultura que appellatur *Brerfurlong*,* et in campo australi super *Ramedune* tres culturas que continent duodecem acras, et unam acram in *Moyles Brech*, juxta terram Petri de Bartona. Tenendum et habendum dictis ecclesie et canonicis et eorum successoribus bene et in pace libere et quiete in pascuis et pasturis cum libero introitu et exitu per totum campum de Westkote Bartona in perpetuum. Concessi et pro me et heredibus meis et meis assignatis quod dicti abbas et canonici et eorum successores quieti sint in perpetuum de omnimodis curie sectis, auxilio, tallagiis, scutagiis, et de omnibus exactionibus et demandis in perpetuum. Et ego Thomas et heredes mei et assignati predictas viginti quinque acras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis dictis abbati et canonicis et eorum successionibus contra omnes christianos et judæos warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus ut puram et perpetuam elemosinam nostram. Et ut hæc mea donatio et concessio rata sit et stabilis in perpetuum huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, &c.

A Confirmation of the same.—*ibid.*

(Confirmatio Petri de Westkote Bartona de eadem donatione.)

Noverint universi quod ego Petrus de Westkote Bartona concessi pro me et heredibus meis et meis assignatis et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Osenei et canonicis in ea Deo servientibus donationem quam eis fecit Thomas de Hyda de terris et tenementis que sunt de feodo meo in Westkote Bartona. Tenendum et habendum dictis ecclesie et canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicuti carte quas habent de feofamento plenius testantur. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, &c.

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* *Query* Brocfurlong. (J. M.)

A GRANT OP ONE ACRE BY JOHN LE FRE.—*Ibid.*

(Carta Johannis Le Fre de Parva Bartona de una Acra.)

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Le Fre de Westkote Bartona dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Osenei et canonicis in ea Deo servientibus unam acram terre arabilis in campo de Westkote Bartona, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que quidem acra jacet in cultura que vocatur, *Doddendenesfielde.* Tenendum et habendum dictis ecclesie et canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum libero introitu et exitu per totum campum de Westkote Bartona. Et ego Johannes et heredes mei et mei assignati dictam acram cum pertinenciis prefatis ecclesie et canonicis contra omnes Christianos et Judeos warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus ut puram et perpetuam elemosinam nostram et ut hæc mea donacio et concessio rata sit et stabilis in perpetuum huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, &c.

A GRANT OF ANOTHER ACRE BY JOHN LE FRE.—*Ibid.*

(Carta Johannis Le Fre de alia Acra.)

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Le Fre de Parva Bartona salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et fratri Willelmo de Sutton permissione divina Abbati de Osenei et canonicis ejusdem loci ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre mee arabilis, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in campis de Parva Bartona pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum meorum cujus una dimidia acra jacet ex parte orientali del *Sondi Wey* versus *Dunestywa* juxta terram Willielmi Gefrey et alia dimidia acra jacet in eodem campo videlicet in *Wowelonde,** juxta terram ejusdem Willielmi Gefrey. Habendum et tenendum illam acram cum pertinenciis suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro anima mea et animabus antecessorum meorum in perpetuum. Et ego Johannes et heredes mei dictam acram terre cum pertinenciis suis Deo et beate Marie et dicto W. Abbati ac dictis canonicis warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus contra omnes mortales in perpetuum. Et ut hæc mea donacio concessio et carte hujus confirmacio rate et stabiles et inconcusse in perpetuum permaneant hanc cartam sigilli mei impressione corroboravi. Hiis testibus, &c.

The date of this grant is *circa* 1270.

A GRANT OF THE ADVOWSON OF BARTON CHURCH TO EYNESHAM ABBEY, BY ALEXANDER DE BARTONA.

(From the Eynesham Chartulary in the possession of the Dean and Canons of Ch. Ch. Oxford.)

Fol. xxxv
No. 117. De ecclesia de Bertona.

Notum sit omnibus ad quos presens cartam pervenerit quod ego Alexander de Bertona, Willielmus filius meus et heres meus dedimus et concessimus monasterio

* *Query* Wodelonde. (J.M.)

Sancte Marie de Egnesham pro salute animarum mearum et omnium parentium nostrorum in perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Bertona cum omnibus pertinenciis suis liberam et quietam ab omni consuetudine et exaccione seculari assensu et consilio Martini presbyteri ejusdem ecclesie persone.

Hiis testibus—Willielmo Malet—Godefro presbytero.
Waltero scriptore.—Humfrido de Bertona.
Ricardo de Sancto Johanne. Henrico filio Ranulfi.

GRANT OF A MEADOW CALLED MUNECHEMED BY HELYAS DE BERTONA.—*Ibid.*

Fol. xxxvii[b]. De prato quodam in villa de Bertona.
No. 135

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, Helyas de Bertona salutem, sciatis me reddidisse et confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Egnesham et monachis ejusdem loci pratum unum quod dicitur *Munechemed* in villa de Bertona, quod pater meus Eudo illis quondam donaverat. Et ego nunc eis illud concedo cum quodam additamento in superiori parte ejusdem prati quare volo et heredibus meis mando et precipio quatenus hanc elemosinam videlicet pratum, cum meo incremento prefati monachi solide et quiete et libere absque omni servicio et seculari consuetudine in perpetuum possideant.

Hiis testibus David Archidiacano de Bucchingham.—Nigero Presbytero.
Roberto de Preston.—Radulfo filio Willielmi.

GRANT OF MORHEY'S LAND BY ALEXANDER DE BERTON.

(Carta Alexandri de Bertona de terra de *Morhei.—Ibid.*)

Fol. xxxix
No. 142. Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Alexander de Bertona dedi concessi ecclesie Sancti Edmundi de Berton terram illam de Morhei que fuit Linarium uxoris mee sicut fossa de novo facta comprehendit in perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni servicio et calumpnia, presente Willielmo filio meo et annuente. Hiis testibus. G. Priore de Egnesham et Vincentio Sacrista.—Alano de Estona.—Gilberto fratre ejus.

GRANT OF CHURCH LAND BY ALEXANDER DE BERTON.
(De terra Ecclie de Berton.)

Fol. xxxix *Ibid.*

No. 143. Sciant tam presentes quam futuri qd ego Alexander de Bertona dedi et concessi in perpetuam elemosinam. * * *
(The rest is wanting, the page having been mutilated.)

(CONFIRMATION OF THE GIFT OF THE CHURCH BY HUGH BISHOP OF LINCOLN.)
1184. 30-31,—1 Henry ii.

The gift of Barton Church, with several others to the Abbey of Eynesham was confirmed by Hugh Bishop of Lincoln in these words :—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus Hugo Lincolniensis Episcopus, &c.
Confirmamus * * * Ex dono Alexandri de Barton.
Ecclesiam de Barton.

Kennett Paroc. Antiq. Vol. i, p. 193.—Ref. Reg. Egnes MS. Carta 22.

Godfrey Abbot occurs in the time of K. Stephen, and also in the reign of K. Henry ii. See Dug. Monast. Vol. iii, p. 2.

APPENDIX.

No. II.

TWO TERRIERS OF THE RECTORY.

The first of these, dated Nov. 1, 1601; shows the position of the Parsonage lands in the open field, and is a copy of the original return preserved in the Registry of the Archdeaconry of the Diocese.
The other dated December 21, 1675; details a curious valuation of the living; and is also preserved in the Registry of the Archdeaconry.

No. 1.

Westcott Barton. The Parsonage Glebe is two yearde lands, whereof xxxiii acres arable lying bounded in the common fields as followeth :—
Tillage. In the South feilde vij acres, viz.—

2 Two lyinge east and by west, next unto an hedge on the north side of the farme peace by Wotton downes on the other side.
3 Three lyinge east and by west, next unto an hedge on the south side and the farme peece of Middle Barton on the other.
2 Tow lyinge east and by west betweene Collins peece and Midle Barton leete, and shuttinge upon Oxforde waie by the farm hedge of Steeple Barton.

In the feilde above the towne on the south side xiiij acres, viz.—

7 Seven acres lyinge east and by west, shuttinge into Woodstocke waie and wayed over with oure common waie to Oxforde.
1 One acre north and by south by the Towne side having a pitt in the midst, and lying betwne Westcott and Middle Barton leete.
1 One acre north and by south, shutting into Norton waie and lying betweene the Mill acre and Woodstocke waie.
1 One acre east and by west beneath longe hedge, and whereupon some of the farme peece butteth.
3 Three acres, east and by west between the same farme peece and Middle Barton leete, whereof one acre shutteth upon the end of the greene waie

above the towne; the other two upon a meere that is between the farm peeces.

1 By Kiddington feilde, one acre shuttinge upon a greate pitt att the south end commonlie called the Parson's pitt.

In the feilde behind Barnell, ix acres, viz:

2 Tow lyinge betweene the farme peece of Westcott and a Meadow grounde belonginge to the farme of Middle Barton, commonlie called Jaies' hole.

7 Seven acres north and by south above the farme peece and shutting up to the topp of fosthill.

3 In the feild above the towne on the north side, three acres which lye above crosse gapp east and by west, next unto the farme peece.

In all xxxiii acres of tillage.

Medow.—One medow platt behinde Barnell bearinge commonlie one loade of haie and bounded in by Barnell hedge and the two farme grounds of Westcott and Middle Barton.

Another medow platt above latforde stone, bearing commonlie three or four cockes of haie and lyinge betweene Richarde Boulde of Midle Barton and Richarde Hopkins of Westcott.

Several—An orcharde and a closse adjoininge to the parsonage house.

RICHARD GREGSON,
Rector, ibid.

Andrew T Gibs, his marke.
Richard X Cumber, his marke.
Willm. X Hall, his marke.
John Gilbert.
John Cowper.

No. 2.

A true and perfect accompt of the just valour of the Rectory of Westcott Barton alias Little Barton, in the County and Diocese of Oxon, with all its profits and appurtenances exhibited by the Minister and Churchwardens of this said Parish, Dec. Ao. R. R. C. R. l. i. Secdi. 27o. Anno. Dni. 1675.

	£	s.	d.
In primis two small yard Land of Glebe . .	£10	00s.	0d.
Item, a close unto the House and Homestall belonging	4	00	0
Item, the Great tithes of 35 yard Land and a half	35	00	0
Item, the small tithes of the said land .	2	00	0
Item, the Parsonage House, Outhouses, Yards, Orchards, and Gardens, which having never in our memory been sett we know not how to value.			
In all	£51	90	0
Out of which must be deducted for our customary dinner, annually	5	00	0

And for dues to the Parish in entertainment every Easter. The which being deducted out of the aforesaid sum, the just value of our Rectory amounteth to	£44 00 0

Witness our hands
WILLIAM MARTIN
ROBERT BUSELLE his mark } Churchwardens.

10bris. 21mo. 1675.
We believe this to be a true account.
LITTLETON OSBALSTON.
THOS. CHAMBERLAYNE.

Extract from a Terrier taken the 9th day of June, 1805.

N. B. The Parishioners uphold and repair the Church and Churchyard Fences, and the Rector the Chancel. In the Church are a chest—the necessary books and vestments for the proper and decent celebration of divine worship—and a silver cup and cover.

Wm. Mason, Curate—Wilm. Hollis, John Young, Jun., Churchwardens.

APPENDIX.

No. III.

DOMESDAY BOOK. SURVEY OF WILL. CONQ. 1086.

Oxfordshire.—VII—Terra Epī Baiocensis.

Wadard' ten' i hid' et dim' et vi acr' t're in *Bertone*. T'ra iii car'. N'c in dñio ii car' cū i seruo et iiii uill'i et i bord.' Hñt ii car'. Ibi molin' ii sol' et v acr' prati. Valuit xl sol' modo lx solid'.

Adam' ten' x hid' in ead' uilla. T'ra xvi car'. N'c in dñio iiii car' et ix serui et xviii uill'i cū v bord'. Hñt xiii car'. Ibi ii molin' de x sol' et ix acr' prati. Valuit xii lib'. modo xx lib'.

XXIX Terra Rogerii de Iveri.

Will's ten' de R. in *Rovesham* et in *Bertone* iii hid' et dim' virg' t're et ii acr'. T'ra est vi car'. N'c in dñio iii car' et iii serui et vi uill'i cū viii bord'. Hñt iii car'. Ibi viii acr' prati. Valuit iii lib' modo c solid'.

VIII. Terra Epī Lisiacensis.

Idē Epī ten' *Bertone* et *Rotroc* de eo. Ibi sunt v hide. T'ra viii car'. N'c in dñio iii car' et v serui et x uill'i cū iiii bord'. Hñt v car'. Ibi cli acr' prati. Pastura i qr̄ent' lg̃ et dim' lāt. Valuit vii lib'. Has t'ras tenuit *Levuin'* sic voluit.

TENANTS IN CHIEF UNDER THE KING, AND THEIR UNDER TENANTS.

Bishop of Baieux. v. Odo, Accompanied his half brother William of Normandy in 1066, in his expedition against England. After the conquest he was remunerated with numerous Lordships, thirty-two of which were in Oxfordshire. 1668, he was made Justiciarius Angliæ, in which office he was associated with Hugh de Grantmesnil, whose wife was a daughter of Roger de Ivery, and William Fitzosbern the Conqueror's great counsellor. "Qui præ aliis omnibus conquestorem excitavit ad Angliam excidium exercitusque ejus partem tertiam duxit."—Spelman's works, fol. Lond. 1724, p. 165.—Catalog. Marescall. Ang.

Roger de Ivery was son of William de Ivery, who held estates in Normandy. He also was a follower of William, and agreed with Robert de Oiley to share fortunes together. Robert for his good services was rewarded with the gift of Hoke Norton, and divers other manors and lands in six counties, of which Barton and Chipping Norton, with a chief seat at Beckley, near Oxford, he conveyed agreeably to the arrangement, which was no uncommon one among warriors in those times, to Roger de Ivery, whose Barony was first called the Barony of Ivery, and was afterwards changed for the name of St. Walery upon its grant to Reginald St. Walery.

Bishop of Lisieux, v. Gislebertus, had manors in Wilts, Dorset, Hertf., Bucks, Oxf.

Wadard, undertenant at the survey held land in Kent, Surrey, Wilts, Dorset, Oxf., Warwick, and Lincolnshire—he has obtained special notice in the pictures of the Baieux tapestry.

Adam was undertenant in Kent, Hertf., Oxf.

Willelmus. Willielmus. In Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hants, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornw., Hertf., Bucks, Oxf., Glouc., Worc., Camb., Hunts., Northamp., Leicest., Warwick, Staff., Shrops., Chester, inter. Rip. and Mersey, Derb., Notting., Yorks., Linc., Essex, Norf., Suff.

Rotroc.—In Oxfordshire only.

* See Dugdale's Baronage; Kennett's Paroc. Antiq.; Speed's History of England; Ellis' General Introduction to Domesday Book.

APPENDIX.

No. IV.

THE BLACK BOOK OF THE EXCHEQUER—HEN. II.

Liber Niger Parvus Scaccarii, Oxford, 1728, vol. i., p. 177.

Carta Manasseri Arsic de feodis suis.

Odo de Bertoñ tenuit in tempore R. H.
feodum i militis et Humfridus filius ejus tenet.

**Arsic.*

"The Arsics are stated to have been descended from the old Saxon Earls or Aldermen of Oxford."

After the disgrace of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, King William distributed his estates to certain knights, and among those who obtained a portion was William de Arsic, father of Manasser, the head of the Barony of Cogges. Robert, his descendant in 17th John, was among the rebellious Barons, and his possessions in Oxfordshire were seized into the King's hands. Upon the reconciliation, his lands were restored, and in 13 Hen. III. he had his discharge.

APPENDIX.

No. V.

THE BOOK OF FIEFS, HENRY III. AND EDWARD I.

Testa de Nevill sive Liber Feodorum in Curia Scaccarii Temp. Hen. III. and Ed. I.

Nomina eorum qui tenent feoda militaria in com' Oxon' et de quibus ipsi tenent.

Feod' Will'i de Kaynes. P. 102.

Hugo Peynel ten' in Westcote Barton' f' unius m' de f' ejusdem Will'i.
Feoda que tenentur in capite de Rege. P. 103.

Hund' de Wotton'.

Westcote Barton—Hugo Paynel ten' in Warda feod' unius milit' in eadem de Will'o de Kaynes et idem Will's tenet in capite de Rege cum una hida terre in *Parva Tiwa.*

Peynel and *Kaynes.*

For an account of the family of Peynel, Paynel, or Paganel, see Dugdale's Baronage and Collinson's Somersetshire, vol. ii., p. 390, Ed. 1791, under Huntspill, also Lipscomb's History of Buckinghamshire.

The Paynelles were Lords of the Castelle, and gave their names to the town of Newport Pagnell.

* See Dr. Giles' History of Witney, p. 71; Dug. Bar., vol. i, p. 538.

For an account of the Keynes, Kaynes, or Cahaignes, see also Baker's Northamptonshire, vol. i., p. 355, Ed. 1820-30. They were owners of large estates in Gloucestershire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and Northamptonshire. Ralph, surnamed De Caineto, came into England with the Conqueror, and had issue, two sons, Ralph and William. Ralph obtained the Fee of Tarent, and William had, at the survey, according to Dugdale in his Baronage, Barton, in Hertfordshire, and Flore, in Northamptonshire. The former would seem to be in error for Oxfordshire. He or his immediate successor was enfeoffed with certain of the forfeited or sequestrated possessions of the Bishop of Baieux. One of his descendants in the fourth generation, William, died 6 Hen. III., 1221, leaving a widow, Lettice, who married, secondly, Ralph Paynell. She died 7 Ed. I., 1278.

APPENDIX.

No. VI.

ABSTRACT OF PLEAS, ED. I.

Abbreviatio Placiiorum, p. 186.

Pl'cita coram D'no Rege et Concilio suo, &c., Anno Regni Regis Edw. II^do.

Termino Pasch. Anno Sec. Assisa si Edmund' comes Cornub' et al' diss' Simonem fil' Guidonis de com' pasture sue in *Munegrave* que pertinet ad lib'um ten' suū in Warmedescumbe, &c. Rot 3 in dorso.

Assisa, &c., pro tenement' in Westbarton. Oxon. Rot 5 in dorso.

Edmund Earl of Cornwall.

Edmund Earl of Cornwall, grandson of King John, was the son and heir of Richard King of the Romans, his elder brother, Henry, having been murdered in Italy as he was on his way home from the Holy Wars. He succeeded to large estates and numerous advowsons in Oxfordshire. A frequent place of residence to him and his father was the capital seat of the Honour of St. Walery at Beckley, near Oxford. He built and endowed Reuley Abbey, at North Oseney, for a Monastery of Cistercian Monks, to offer perpetual prayers for the soul of his father. His death occurred Oct. 1, 1300, 28 and 29 Ed. I., at the Convent of Ashrugge, Bucks, which he had founded in 1285.*

APPENDIX.

No. VII.

HUNDRED ROLLS OF EDWARD I.

Rotuli Hundredorum, 7 Ed, I.. 1278, vol. II.

Com' Oxon'. Hund' de Wotton'.

Parva Bartona, p. 853.

Petrus de Barton' tenet in eadem villa feod' uni' milit' de Roberto de Rennes

* Extracted from Kennett's Paroc. Antiq., vol. i., in locis.

et idem Robertus de domino Rege in capite de feod' Tarent' et tenet in dominico ii carrucat' terræ et sect' hundred' de Wotton' de tribus septim' in tres septim' et duos advent' ad comitat' per ann'.

Villani.

Johannes fil' Henr' tenet unam virgatam terræ de eodem in vilenagio pro ii^{s} et vi^{d} per annum et ad hydag' vi^{d} per annum domino Regi et wardsilver ob' et q^{a} operabitur et talliabitur et redimet pueros suos ad voluntatem domini.

Thomas Bihun de Watere tenet de eodem unam virgat' terræ eodem modo.

Willelmus Halpeny tenet de eodem unam virgat' terræ eodem modo.

Radulphus Wastel tenet de eodem unam virgat' terræ eodem modo.

Willelmus de Blechesdon' tenet de eodem unam virgat' terræ eodem modo.

Hugo Balliol tenet de eodem unam virgat' terræ eodem modo.

Thomas de Glanville tenet de eodem unam virgat' terræ eoden modo.

Reginaldus de Barton' tenet de eodem dimidiam virgat' terræ pro xv^{d} per annum operabitur et talliabitur et redimet pueros suos ad voluntatem domini.

Hawys Spirt tenet de eodem dimidiam virgat' terræ pro xv^{d} per annum operabitur et talliabitur et redimet pueros suos ad voluntatem domini.

Liberi.

Johannes fil' Willelmi de Barton' tenet unam hydam terræ pro una libra piperis per annum et hydag' xii^{d} wardsilver ob' et scutag' xl^{d}.

Idem Johannes tenet unam virgat' terræ et dim' de heredibus Thomæ de la Putte et idem Johannes reddit Petro de Barton' iiii^{s} et vi^{d} per annum et tenet de dictis heredibus iiii acras terræ pro v^{d} et heredes dicti Thomæ fac' sect' cur' dicti Petri pro dicto Johanne et scutag' dicto Petro xxx^{d} et domino Regi hydag' ix^{d} wardsilver q^{a} domino Regi.

Ricardus de Scod^{a}m tenet ii virgat' terræ et tres acras terræ de eodem pro ii sol' per annnm et sect' hundred' de *Wotton'* et hydag' vi^{d} wardsilver q^{a} scutag' xx^{d}.

Thomas fil' Galfridi tenet de eodem unam virgat' terræ pro iii^{s} per annum et sect' cur' sue et sect' hundred' de *Wotton'* et hydag' vi^{d}. wardsilver q^{a} scutag' xx^{d}.

Walterus Brabesun tenet unam virgat' terræ de predicto Thomæ fil' Galfridi et idem Thomas de predicto Petro pro iii sol' eidem Thomæ redd' per annum et unam par' cirotecarum et scutag' xx^{d}. et hydag vi^{d} et wardsilver q^{a} et duos advent' ad hundred' de *Wotton'*.

Willelmus fil' Johannis tenet unam virgat' terræ de Magistro Hospital' Jerusalem' pro iiii^{s} et facit duos advent' per annum apud Goseford et eadem virgat' terrræ solebat esse gyldabil' ad hundred' de *Wotton'* et solebat dare hydag' vi^{d}. et wardsilver et hevesilver domino Regi et solebat duos advent' ad duos magn' hundred' de *Wotton'* et subt^{a}itr per eundem Magistrum sed quo waranto nescitur.

Una virgat' terræ descend' tribus sororibus que tenent de eodem Petro et reddunt eidem iiii^{s} et sect' cur' sue' et sect' hundred' de *Wotton'* et hydag' vi^{d} et wardsilver q^{a} domino.

Willelmus de Mannowers tenet de Will'o le Espicer Oxon' pro i^{d}. per annum et pro hydag' vi^{d} et idem Will' le Espicer reddit Petro de Barton' unam libram piperis.

Petrus de Molendin' tenet unum molendinum et quatuor acras terræ de eodem Petro pro x sol' et vi galin' et fac' duos advent' per annum ad magn' hundred' de *Wotton'*.

Johannes Burg' tenet dimidiam virgat' terræ de eodem pro xii^{d} per annum et hydag' iii^{d} et duos advent' ad magn' hundred' de *Wotton'* et scutag' x^{d}.

Cotarii.

Willelmus le Espicer tenet unum cotag' cum tribus acris terræ et medietatem terræ Walteri Brabesun pro xvi^{d} eidem Waltero reddendos per annum et idem Walterus reddit dicto Petro pro scutag' vi^{d} et ad hydag' ii^{d}.

Willelmus de Ledwelle tenet unum cotag' et unam rodam terræ de Willelmo de Mannowers et idem Will's reddit dicto Petro unam rosam per annum et idem Will's de Ledwelle reddit eidem Petro de Barton' viii^{d} et ad scutag' iii^{d} et q^{a} et ad hydag' i^{d} domino Regi.

APPENDIX.

No. VIII.

Grant of a Subsidy to Edward III.

1327-8, 2 Ed. III., a lay subsidy was granted to the King, and collected in the Hundred of Wootton by Richard de Eadbusburg and John le Mire. The following were names of taxpayers and the several amounts paid :—

West Bartone.

	s.	d.
Sibillias de Barton	0	18
Robert de Barton	4	0
John de Aula	2	6
William ad Molend	0	8
Nicholas le Mayster	0	12
Alexander Glanville	0	8
John Lye	0	8
John Annste	4	0
John Person	0	16
Robert le G'nt	0	7
John le Cooke	1	6
Robert G'nt	2	0
	21	1

(W. W., pp. 19, 20.)

APPENDIX.

No. IX.

Grant of Land to Magdalen College, Oxford.

Concessio Simonis Parret Owino Oglethorpe Presidenti et Scholaribus trium acrarum terræ arab: tunc in tenur: Thad: Turner et Thomæ Hickes jacent: in Westcot Barton et totius terræ suæ vocat: *le lampe grownde* continent: quartam partem acræ cum pertinentibus tunc in tenurâ Thomæ Apletre jacent: in South Newington 1 Octob: 4 Ed. VI., 1549-50.—Liber B: Mariæ Magdalenæ, Oxon, 1611, in the possession of the President and Fellows of Mag: Coll:.

Simon Parret, or Perot, born in 1514, was the third son of Robert Parret, organist of Magdalen College, and instructor of the choristers. This Robert is described by Anthony Wood "as an eminent musician of an ancient and knightly family of Haroldstone, in Pembrokeshire." Simon married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Love, of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, Gentleman, whose wife, Alice, was third daughter of William and Mary Pope, of Deddington, and sister to Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford. Simon became Fellow and Bursar of Magdalen College, a Notary Public, and Steward of the Manors of Lady Elizabeth Pope. He was made by Edward VI., Feb. 2, 1559, Bailiff of the Chauntry lands in the county of Oxford.

The lands alluded to in the grant above noticed are described in the original deed (14A) as "formerly given for the maintenance of the lights in the churches of Wescote Bartone and South Newnton, and which he (Simon Parret) bought of John Dodington, of London, Gentleman, by deed dated 17th Dec. 3, Ed. VI., who had them from the Crown by letters patent dated the day previous, appointing William Standish and James Massam his attorneys to give seizin."

[I am indebted for this communication to the Rev. William Dunn Macray, M.A., Chaplain of St. Mary Magdalene College, and author of the Annals of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Rivingtons, 1868.]

Owen Oglethorpe, President of Magdalen College, in the University of Oxford, in a very troublous period, was a native of Newton Kyme, in Yorkshire.* He was made Bishop of Carlisle in 1556, and though much affected towards the Church of Rome, he did not object to put the Crown upon the head of Queen Elizabeth Jan. 25, 1559.† The See of Canterbury being vacant, and the other bishops refusing the duty, "Oglethorpe is said to have been haunted by remorse for his compliance during the short remainder of his life."‡ On account of his refusal to take the Oath of Supremacy, he was deprived of his bishopric. He died early in 1560.

* Camden's Britannia, London, 1695, p. 782.

† Baker's Chronicle of the Kings of England, fol., Lond., 1660, p. 361.

‡ Mackintosh's England, vol. iii., p. 6. Lard. Cab. Cyclo.

APPENDIX.

No. X.

EXTRACT FROM PARTICULARS FOR GRANTS ON WHICH THE CROWN GRANTS OF MONASTIC AND OTHER LANDS WERE FOUNDED.—RECORDS IN THE AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

A Particular made on a request to purchase by John Ap Richards, dated 24th May, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, 1557, of the Rectory of Westcote Barton :—

Oxon.—Westcote Barton Rectory by the year is of the clear yearly value of . . .	£7 0 0
The 10th thereof	0 14 0

(Signed) THOMAS ARGAL, Deputy Auditor.

Memorandum.—The King and Queen's Majesties have no lands, rents, or tenements in the said Towne of Westcote Barton.

Examined by me, JOHN THOMSON, Auditor.

With the following endorsement—

6th July, 1557. Rated for John Coper. } The Advowson of the Parsonage of Westcote Barton, sold to John Coper at two years' purchase, amounted to £14.

By me, JOHN THOMSON.

NOTE.—The original grant to which this statement refers has not been found ; but as John Cupper presented to the rectory on July 6th, 1566, though another patron appears from the bishop's registers to have presented to the rectory upon the institution of William Webb, Aug. 12, 1557, it seems that the former had secured the advowson from the Crown, and by some arrangement which I have not been able to discover, the first presentation after the sale was allowed to the latter, who was John Raynsford, of Wyllcott.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 2, line 5, in sandy, substitute a capital S.
„ 4, line 18, *expunge the second* as.
„ 5, „ 21, *for* at *read* in ; *and in line* 23, *after Calendar, add a* full point.
„ 5, „ 24 and 25, *for* Manor Extent *read* Maner' Extent'.
„ 5, „ 29, *after* Villare *add* Anglicanum.
„ 9, „ 3 and 4, *for* chain *read* chains.
„ 10, „ 3 and 4, *for* Wake Feast *read* Wake and Feast.
„ 11, in note †, *for* he *read* the ; *and for* token *read* Men.
„ 13, line 14, *for a* semicolon *substitute a* full point, *and begin next paragraph with a* capital T ; *and in note* ‡, *for* xii *read* x.
„ 15, „ 20, *for* Valer *read* Valor.
„ 20, „ 16, *for* vicimis *read* vicinis.
„ 45, „ 12, *after* Great Barton *add* Mr. Taylor purchased his share from Mrs. James, of Finmere, the representative of Edw. and Eliz. Hogan. (See Account of Sandford, by Rev. E. Marshall, p. 22 and Addenda.)

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